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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance

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The North Carolinian
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W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

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Commissioners—Jabez Pritchett, W. F. Martin, A. H. Whitcomb, C. B. Brothers, John L. Wood.
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GRAND UNITED ORDER OF O. F.—Meets alternate Thursday nights.

MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

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Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

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He invites a call from every one.

Galilee

Jesus! thy saints have waited long
For rended sky and wrath divine,
When thou shalt come with angel throng,
And in the pomp of glory shine;
But holier than such cloudy throne
Thy watch and walk beside the sea,
When midnight's stars in beauty shone
On the still waves of Galilee.

The ministers of pride and power
Have wrought a change in human things,
And seen, in some propitious hour,
Thy kingdom patronized by kings,
But nearer to thy heart was laid
The humbler learner at thy knee,
Drinking the gracious words that made
The night divine on Galilee.

Grandly the skill of art may show
In pictured wall and canted hymn,
Where high barbaric windows throw
Strange light into the chancel dim;
A scene of simpler art was thine—
The song of maidens by the sea,
And fishers' nets in bended line
Along the shore of Galilee.

The foxes find a sure retreat
In holes upon the mountain's breast,
Where the green olive branches meet
The birds have built their sheltered nest;
The cows and sheep, since night began,
Homeward from wood and wild have sped
And left them to the Son of Man,
Who has not where to lay his head.

Oh, Christ! whatever men may say,
They, not thyself, in pride have grown;
And let them not expect the day
When they shall see thee on a throne,
Nor look for wonder and for sign,
But thy full soul of life to see
In eyes whose light of love divine
Outgleams the stars on Galilee.

The Story of the Seal.

There is probably no part of the earth's surface, used for farming or stock raising, that produces so handsome a yield to the acre as the narrow beaches of the Prybilov islands in Behring's strait. These are four in number, St. Paul's, with 21,120 acres, St. George, with about 17,000 acres, Otter island, a mile and a half long and less than half a mile wide, and Walrus island, a mere flat rock, rising but little above the surf, a quarter of a mile long and a hundred yards wide. The first two have together seventy-one miles of coast line, but so much of the shore is bold and rocky that only eighteen and three-quarter miles are visited by the seals.

On St. George several thousand seal lions have taken possession of half a mile more of landing. The beaches on which they breed are narrow reaches of sand varying from forty to 150 feet wide, and covering a total area of 6,387,340 square feet, or not quite 147 acres. On this area about 100,000 seals are killed yearly, worth $700,000. This is a yield of $4,762 an acre. The United States government obtains from these islands a rental of $55,000 yearly and $262,500 for 100,000 sealskins. This is taxing these barren sand beaches to the amount of $2,150 per acre. Figures like these deserve consideration, for it is only by such computations that the value of fisheries to the country will ever be made apparent. In the present case it is satisfactory to know that the government tax is a blessing to the world.

The total number of seals which breed annually on the islands is computed at 3,193,670, and before the restrictions placed on the hunt by government they were killed at the rate of 240,000 monthly. This would have exterminated them in less than five years. Now the number is limited to 100,000 a year, and they are said by some observers to be increasing at the rate of five per cent. annually. The above number does not include those which are killed but the breeding community which is preserved. Of non-breeders, the number is estimated at 1,500,000, so that the total seal population is about 4,700,000.

The male seals land first, in the latter part of April usually, or in May. They always choose for their resting ground or "rookeries" such beaches as are strewn with large bowlders, where the new-born seals can have some protection against the sweep of the surf. On landing they give themselves up entirely to sleeping, but meanwhile keep a sharp lookout to prevent young bachelors and old weak patriarchs from coming to the rookery. This system of natural selection is advantageous to the race and to their human pursuers also. It keeps the stock strong and hardy and sends the bachelors of less than six years (the age of maturity) to haul themselves up at some other point, where they collect together and can be readily herded by the hunters without alarming the breeders. The females do not land for a month after, and are then taken possession of by the male nearest to the point at which they leave the water. The selection is not made without tremendous fighting, and some of the old seals are wounded and killed, or driven off. Prof. Elliott says: "It appears to be a well understood principle among the able-bodied bulls that each one shall remain undisturbed on his ground, which is usually about ten feet square, provided that he is strong enough to hold it against all comers. Some of these bulls show wonderful strength and courage. I have marked one veteran, who was among the first to take up his position, and that one on the water line, where at least fifty or sixty desperate battles were fought victoriously by him with nearly as many different seals, who coveted his position, and when the fighting season was over (after the cows have mostly all hauled up) I saw him covered with scars and gashes, raw and bloody, an eye gouged out, but lording it bravely over his harem of fifteen or twenty cows, all huddled together on the same spot he had first chosen." The fighting is done with the mouth, and when the jaws have closed on a foe the effort of shaking them loose leaves an ugly wound; "the sharp canines tearing out deep gutters in the skin and blubber, or shredding the flappers into ribbon strips."

The families average about fifteen cows each, and they take up so little room that a space two feet square suffices for a cow, while the bull, being much larger, needs about twice as much room. Within two days after landing the young are born, and in three or four days more the guardian patriarch allows the mother to retreat to the water, where she spends most of her time, returning to land whenever the young seal requires food. Seals are good mothers, and nurse their young for nearly a year, or for more than a year if they do not have another birth. While the mothers are playing in the water the old male remains on shore and takes care of the pups. It is thirty-five or forty days before the pup can be taken to the water, and four months before he is strong enough to follow the mother on her migratory journey through the ocean. As each mother has one pup, the four square feet of ground which formed her resting place carries two lives, and the computation given above of 3,193,670 breeding seals on these islands is made from a measurement of the area occupied by the "rookeries." Prof. Elliott found their distribution so uniform that he calls it "a fine instinctive law of distribution," and says the government agent can always safely report upon the condition of the seal crop by observing the area occupied by the animals between the tenth and twentieth of July. That is the week of their greatest expansion. When the purpose for which they have landed is accomplished, the systematic organization breaks up, and the seals scatter, some straying inland, and the whole herd may cover twice its normal ground. Of every 100,000 breeding seals more than 85,000 are cows and less than 15,000 bulls, and in a few weeks after the females begin to land, there are about 180,000 parents and pups on the same ground.

In the autumn and early winter the seals take their departure. Where they go is not ascertained definitely, but they probably spread themselves over the North Pacific, following schools of fish or frequenting banks and shoals where they can find food. The amount of food required by them is immense. At five pounds each per day, which is not half enough for a full grown male, they, the seals of these two islands, will eat up no less than three million tons of fish in a year. This immense quantity makes it evident that human care can do nothing to assist their propagation. In the sea they have enemies, but it would be simply impossible to obtain food enough for them at the islands, even if it were the only point to be considered. To get such a supply they spread themselves over the ocean, and there come in contact with enemies as voracious as they are. Killer-whales and sharks make such havoc among them that of a million pups, which is the estimate of a year's increase, not more than one-half return the next spring. Some observers put the proportion much lower, and with great probability considering the helplessness of the sucklings. The second year, however, they are better able to care for themselves, and do not lose more than one-tenth of their numbers. After that they do not suffer much during their lives of fifteen or twenty years. From natural enemies the pups have most to fear, for they are probably the most toothsome, as well as the most helpless. In the stomach of one killer-whale no less than fourteen small harp seals were found. But man also has his share in their destruction, and he strikes what he finds without regard to age. The seal loves to sleep on the surface of the water, and are often surprised in this condition by whalers and the natives. It is quite common to find shot and even bullets imbedded in the blubber, just under the skin, of the young seals killed on the islands. Were it not for these various enemies, there is no knowing where their increase would stop. Out of a million pups born every year, 550,000 are destroyed at sea in the first two years of life, 100,000 more are killed for their skins, and probably 25,000 are killed by natives, or the soon after birth. This is a total loss of 675,000 of less than five years of age yearly, by accountable causes, and yet the increase is reported at five per cent., or 200,000 seals a year. As the artificial destruction of one-tenth the annual increase by man does not interfere in the least with their perpetuation, Prof. Elliott considers that they have arrived at their maximum expansion. One reason, however, for the slight effect of the hunt upon their numbers is that none but males are killed. Of the 450,000 which survive at the end of the second season, one-half are probably males. But their family relations are such that only one-fifteenth of the males are needed, and the remainder, or more than 200,000, can be killed in their second, third, and fourth years without disturbing their natural increase. In fact, on its present basis, the seal hunt can safely supply about 180,000 skins a year.

The conditions of this business are such that there is no reason why, without unexpected accident, the seals should not continue to earn at least $300,000 a year for the United States government for centuries to come. To make this certain it is proposed to have them carefully mapped as they lie on their breeding grounds, and compared from year to year. They bear this inspection very well. Those which arrive earliest are sometimes timid, but when the males are in great numbers they take no notice of the inspector. They are fortunately not affected by village sounds, unless very near, nor the stench of the slaughter field.

The habits of seals are as interesting as those of any animal known. The mere fact that, if the observers are not mistaken, only one-fifteenth of the males can set up a family, indicates that the law of selection must be in active use among them. The cows do not come to land until their young are ready for birth and having borne them, they leave the principal care of the pups to a husband who is not the father. There is no proof, but evidence to the contrary, that the seals, male or female, seek the same rookery year after year. The strongest warriors get the first pick, and the system of unlimited roguery in which they indulge makes it impossible for a cow to return either to her old home or her old husband. The strongest bulls establish themselves on the water line, and when the first cows appear they are received with great affability, and coaxed and urged up on to the rocks. Their new found masters and protectors are violently jealous, and the new acquisition cannot be enticed unless the rival fights a successful battle. But the fortunate husband soon has his attention called to a new appearance of cows, and while he is engaged with number two his next neighbor reaches his long neck, picks up number one by the nape of the neck, and lands her within his own precinct. When number two is brought to shore the two bulls at once have a fight, during which two other rivals take possession of both cows! The gentle cow thus progresses with some rapidity to a back station where the lord is not so often beguiled by new arrivals, and there she rests. As before said, these cows bring forth almost immediately. Then they leave the pups in charge of the bull, who cares for them so faithfully that he sometimes remains four months out of the water. During this time he is deprived of food, and lives on the store of fat he has accumulated during the winter.

This trial is much more severe than that of the bear's hibernation, for the seals are extremely active during their deprivation. No special organic provision for this ordeal has been found, the stomachs showing no peculiarity either in spring or fall. The long fast, however, greatly weakens them, and after two or three months the old bulls who have not been able to get a place on the breeding ground, and have consequently spent the summer in cruising around behind the rookery, find it possible to come forward and drive out their once powerful antagonists. This phase of seal life is as singular as any other, for the new comer does not think of driving away the pups born under the seignorage of his predecessors, but on the contrary takes the place of faithful guardian to them.

As to the cows, they are so gregarious that even when they come in such numbers as to be able to make a choice they prefer the best filled harem. They will not lie quiet away from the great mass of their sisters. The consequence is that the stations nearest the water have from twelve to fifteen cows each, and those in the rear from five to nine. When they come up from the water they bl-a-a-t to their young, who answer in the same manner, and in this way they are quickly singled out. Some signal is necessary, for after they are two months old they collect together by tens of thousands, frolicking and sleeping. Yet it is strange that the mothers will see them killed without showing any concern. Even the fierce old guardian who protects them and their mothers seems to have no interest in them personally. It is a precint that he guards, and if they stray beyond that, they get no care from him.

The pups do not know their mothers, but being inclined by nature to bl-a-a-t incessantly, the mother can find her own. By the time she reaches it, it may have fallen asleep, and then she has nothing to do but take a nap herself, for she cannot find it in the wriggling and crawling mass of thousands of pups, and she will not let any other take its place.

The females come to maternity at two years of age, the bachelors at five or six; and as there are a million and a half of these classes who are not admitted to the harems, it is obviously necessary to have some provision for them in seal sociology. They take their rest on so-called "hauling grounds," of which there are two kinds. The most favored is near the water, in some place apart from the breeding grounds. The other lies further inland, and must be reached by passing through the precincts guarded by the patriarchs. The bachelors are allowed to do this, and a path running between the harems is by common consent regarded as neutral. On this pathway a steady stream of bachelors is passing, while the neighboring patriarchs guard their seraglios with redoubled vigilance.

Such are some of the peculiarities of a seal colony, and a much more complete account of them is given by Prof. Elliot in a letter from the secretary of the treasury to the House of Representatives, published by the United States government. The sound arising from these great breeding grounds, he says, "where thousands upon thousands of angry, vigilant bulls are roaring, chuckling, piping, and multitudes of seal mothers are calling in hollow, bla-ating tones to their young, which in turn respond incessantly, is indescribable. It is, at a slight distance, softened into a deep booming, as of a cataract, and can be heard a long distance off at sea—under favorable circumstances, as far as five or six miles—and frequently warns vessels that may be approaching the islands in thick weather of the proximity of land." The value of the seal islands to the United States government is, by a common mode of calculation, as follows: Two million seals of suitable age for killing, at $2 62½, gives $5,250,000. This amounts to twenty years' taxes, but takes no account of the annual rent, which would be $1,100,000 more in that time. Total value of seal islands alone, $6,350,000. The other furs which Alaska sends to our markets bring at least one-half the value of the sealskins.

Presents from India.

A London correspondent, writing of the many curious animals presented to the Prince of Wales during his trip through India, and brought home by him in the Serapis, says that though a considerable number of the animals have found a temporary home at the Zoological Gardens, London, where they are being inspected by the public, a number of them have been forwarded to the royal residence in Norfolk. The gem of the collection is the elegantly formed gazelle, which rejoices in the name of Lalla Rookh. She is very tame, and flits about the house of Mr. Jackson with as much freedom as if she were a member of the family. The collection has just received an interesting addition, a cow of the buffalo species having had a calf. Both mother and offspring appeared to be doing well. In a paddock beyond the gas works are three Brahmin cows grazing contentedly. Originally they had with them a bull of the same breed, but unfortunately he died on the passage. They have the well known hump on the top of the shoulders, and are scarcely more than half the size of an ordinary English cow. They possess sleek coats of a white gray, with long, thin, white tails tipped with a tuft of black curly hair. They are by no means in a bad condition, considering the long sea voyage they have had. They are very tame, although they manifest a playful disposition to run at anybody who goes near them. At the Royal Mews is a pair of beautiful bill ponies from Nepaul. They are not more than fourteen hands high, and are brown, with dark manes. One of them, which the Prince of Wales rode on some of his hunting expeditions, has an enormous mane, as well as a very heavy forelock. In the adjoining box are two animals, larger and of stouter build, one of them beautifully marked. In another is a pair of diminutive ponies, scarcely more than three feet high, and with short and frizzed manes. In the deer shed are two wild boars, and two hog deer. Near the head keeper's house, and in a shed by itself, is the fine Samur buck which came over in the Jumna; and in an adjoining shed is another of the peculiar looking little animals of the deer species called the hog deer. It is not higher than an ordinary pig, whilst its gait and manners somewhat resemble the animal after which it is named. There are four brace of dogs, singular looking creatures, some of them being hairless, and of a dark lead color.

The Champion Bear Story.

An old Nevada hunter tells the following: I've fought 'em standin' and runnin', but the toughest citizen I ever let onto was a black'un. He was sittin' in the chapparal eatin' manzanita berries, when my dog smelt him and went home. I sneaked up and begun aggravatin' him by shootin' at his ears and feet. I then took around him, and with three shots cut off his tail. Old Blacky heerd me shootin', and turning round see his tail layin' there. He picked it up and looked at the trade mark, and I see in a minute that war was a comin'. I lit out for a tree, with only two cartridges left and him a comin'. Well, to make a long story short, I shot twice, hittin' him both times, and he begun to git hot, so he took up the tree after me, and I knocked him down three times before my gun broke. He started on the fourth trip and I didn't know what to do till I thought of my deringer which shot a four-ounce ball. I drew her out, tied a string to the trigger, and as old Blacky came up with his mouth wide open I dropped her in, he hadn't time to spit her out, and so he swallowed, and I pulled the string. Off went the gun, and so help me, I never see anything of bear or pistol since. You fellers snicker as if you thought I lied. If you don't believe it, said he, going back, here's the very pistol I done it with.

Talking at Table.

This is one of the best digesters; there is no tonic known equal to it, as it is of the kind calculated to promote hilarity and good feeling generally. Most parents are prone to prohibit their children from laughing and talking at the table; it is unphysiological; it is a cruelty. Joyousness promotes the circulation of the blood, enlivens it, invigorates it, sends it tingling to the remotest part of the system, carrying with it animation, vigor and life. The louder the little ones laugh the better; the faster they talk the better, for then they eat less in a given time, consequently chew their food more thoroughly.

A Little Domestic Unpleasantness.

A wretched old horse, blind, spavined and lame—an old covered vehicle with every wheel "dished" and every joint creaking like Chinese machinery—a family of five who looked as if they had been shaking with the ague and wrestling with a whirlwind—that was the sight in a Detroit grove, according to the *Free Press*. They had turned off the street to cook dinner. They sat around a small fire waiting for the coffee to boil, and the old horse leaned against a tree and looked longingly at the thistles across the ditch.

"Whar' we bound for?" repeated the father, cutting one of the children for poking into the coffee with a stick. "We are on the joggle, and if that 'ere hoss don't fail us we'll land in the Black Hills sometime next fall."

"You seem to have hard luck."

"No seem about it," replied the wife, in a shrill voice. "We've had the lankiest luck of any family ever strung together, and it's all that old fool's fault!"

She pointed at her husband, and there was no question but that she referred to him.

"She's a leetle riled, stranger," explained the man, "and puts it too strong. We've been living way off up North, and times has been hard. I tried to make something catching wildcats last winter, but we got down to corn and 'lasses 'fore spring spite of all I could do."

"He's a brazen liar," shouted the woman.

"And now," continued the husband, "we are joggling along for the Black Hills, and it seems to me as if we was on the road to wealth and happiness. We are all gittin' fat, feel good, and the only thing I want is a dog to run under the wagon."

"Dick Thurber, you are lying to the gentleman when you say I'm fat and happy!" shouted the wife.

"Oh, well, you soon will be."

"No I won't!"

"Oh, yes you will."

"I say you are a brazen liar!" she replied, heaving a firebrand at him.

The children all turned around at one motion, got under the wagon at another, as if trained to it, and the husband and father smiled a sickly smile and said:

"Stranger, sass is sass, no matter whether you find it in the pine woods or in the city. She aching for a row, and I 'spect you'd better git over thar' by the wagon and kinder see that the hoss doesn't run away and break things!"

The stranger sought to bridge the chasm, but it was no use. The wife took off her breastpin and dropped it into the hind end of the wagon, and the man placed his old plug hat on a knoll far from the fire.

"I hate to do it, Sary," remarked the husband, "but I can't stand sass when I'm doing my level best."

"I know what I'm about," she calmly replied, propping up the coffee pot.

A crowd of women and children came up at that moment, and after some hesitation the row was declared off for the time being.

"Two or three hours won't make no difference," remarked the man, as he sat down, "though when I'm sassed I want to have the row over with as soon as possible."

"All I ask is one minute's warning!" she replied, putting on her breastpin again, and the family sat down to a feast of dry bread and black coffee, finishing which the joggle was resumed.

Voracious Tiger!

An extract from a Burmese missionary's letter reads as follows: When we arrived at the village of Mine the people there were looking for the governor of the Shwaygyeen district to see what could be done to rid them of a fierce tiger. His haunt was near the path leading from this village to a Karen mountain a little to the east. This monster had killed and eaten nine persons, and now no one dared to go that way. He was a great fellow, about seventeen feet from tip to tip, very bold, and afraid of no body of men. He captured whoever came near him, whether Karen, Shan or Burman. If there were several in the party, he always sprung upon the last one. He was so heavy and sprung from so great a distance that he killed every one the moment he struck him. The last party he attacked contained seven men. The last one carried a spear, and said that he was not afraid of the tiger, but before he reached the top of the hill the tiger had captured him, breaking his spear and killing him instantly.

A little while after we left this village a man came up behind our train riding furiously. He was an Englishman, and wore a dagger and revolver in his belt, and was rather a formidable looking man. He was chief of police in Shwaygyeen, and, glad to see a white face, I cantered on with him for a mile or two. He had in his pocket the claws of a tiger who had recently killed five Karens. This, too, was an old tiger, but with very little hair left on him, and very large. He came to him in this wise: Two Karens were ascending the mountain together; each carried a spear, the one pointing backward, the other forward. The tiger leaped from behind, and came upon one of the spears. He was mortally wounded and very soon died.

There was one very sad story connected with the death of these persons. A father and his little girl were going home from their bazaaring, when the tiger sprung upon the child and carried her away. The father, crazed with the sight, pursued the beast, and caught hold of the child's legs and tried to free her from his jaws. The tiger let go his hold, and the father placed the dead child on his shoulders and started off on the run. The tiger came up again, and seizing the child carried it off into the jungle. The village was aroused by the cries of the man and came to the place. While they were standing and looking at the child's blood the tiger came up behind them, sprung upon a man and carried him away. The monster, who has killed nine persons, still lives, notwithstanding the fact that $150 is offered for his head.

The Stern Hand.

The following story of Miss Louisa Alcott is related in the Boston *Times*: In company with some friends a few years ago, she visited the State prison at Charlestown, Mass. With the party was an old philanthropist whose head was filled with impracticable theories which are the bore of those who believe that constraint is the remedy for license and punishment a very essential concomitant of justice. Approaching the bars in the prison ocagon, while the convicts were marching with lock step along the corridors, this venerable old gentleman, with lengthened face and eyes full of saline sympathy, turned to Miss Alcott and said: "My dear Miss Alcott, just consider that these poor creatures are human beings like ourselves (God forbid said Miss Alcott), beings with eternal souls, locked up here by the stern hand of the law, shut in from all intercourse with the outside world; it is, indeed, terrible." "Well, I don't know," said Miss Alcott, with a twinkle in her bright eyes, "I don't think the stern hand of the law could be in better business, and as for the locks, why, Heaven bless the locksmiths!"

The Temple at Jerusalem.

It is probably no exaggeration to say that more has been written regarding the temple of Jerusalem than in respect to any other building in the known world, and, unfortunately, it may be added, more that is wild and utterly untenable. This last peculiarity arises from several causes. First, because all the earlier restorers were entirely ignorant of the ground on which the temple stood, and of the local circumstances that governed its construction; it was not, indeed, till the spot was surveyed by the late Mr. Catherwood in 1833, and his plan published on a sufficient scale in 1862, that restorers had such a map of the ground as would enable them to adjust their measurements to the locality with anything like certainty. Though that plan was wonderfully perfect considering the circumstances under which it was made, it has since been superceded by that made under the direction of Capt. (now Major) Wilson, R. E., in 1864-5, which leaves nothing to be desired in this respect. It can be depended upon almost to inches, and has been engraved on a scale sufficiently large for all topographical, if not quite for architectural, purposes. A second cause of the wildness of the restorations hitherto attempted is that the temple at Jerusalem was quite unique. Not only had the Jews only this one temple, but, so far as we know, it was entirely of their own invention and utterly unlike the temples of the Egyptians or Greeks. It may have had affinities with those of the Babylonians or Assyrians; but, notwithstanding all that has been done of late years, we know so very little of what the temples of Mesopotamia were, that these hardly help us even at this day, and the assumption that this might be so was of no use whatever to earlier restorers. Having thus no analogies to guide them, and as it is literally and absolutely true that not one stone remains on another of the temple, properly so called, it is not to be wondered at that early restorers failed to realize the truth and indulged in fancies which were utterly untenable. In nine cases out of ten their object was to produce a building which would be worthy Solomon in all his glory rather than a reproduction of the very moderate building described in the Bible.—*Contemporary Review.*

Would Jump on the Car.

He stood on the corner, waiting for a car. He was dressed up to kill, and he knew it. His hat shone like the headlight of a locomotive. He had an umbrella in one hand and a sachel and a bouquet carefully wrapped in tissue paper in the other. The car came along. He did not hail it. He did not want it to stop. He could get on it without putting the driver to that much trouble. He had seen others do it, and knew just how it should be done. The front platform was crowded, but that made no difference to him. He would show the passengers standing upon it how to do the thing gracefully. He stepped to the track, took his umbrella, sachel, and bouquet in one hand, and, as the car passed him, grasped the brace on the front platform with the other. The car was going at a good rate of speed. His feet flew into the air, and as he assumed the perpendicular he managed to get one of them on the step. Then he shut his hat up like an accordion against the stomach of a fat gentleman who was at that moment drawing in a mouthful of smoke from a regalia, and who was, in consequence, too full of indignation—and smoke—for utterance. Then the "killer" laid his sachel, bouquet, and umbrella down upon the platform very suddenly, and apparently without any intention to do so on his part; and then he laid himself down upon them. This was also done in an irresistible way. At this moment the driver put the brakes on very suddenly, and he rolled over on his back. The man who was behind him stepped on his stomach and leaned over the dashboard—gazing intently at the track, as though he saw something there to attract his attention. Then the passengers righted themselves, and our hero gathered himself up and went inside the car, amid suggestions about "learning how to get on a car," etc. But he only smiled sarcastically. He knew what he was about. The next time they saw a passenger attempt to get on a car he thought they would make room for him. And the passengers, on their part, made up their minds that the next time he attempted the feat, they would.

A Surprised Farmer.

Some time last April, Leslie Brownlee, who is the head of a small family, and lives about twelve miles southwest from Leavenworth, Kansas, was visited at his home by an oldish looking gentleman, who stated that he had been authorized to present to his astonished host either a sum of money or a deed of the farm upon which he was living as a tenant. Thinking the matter a joke, Mr. Brownlee said he would prefer the farm. The stranger said all right, and, requesting a few days' time, drove away.

Mr. Brownlee soon forgot the occurrence, and was attending to his farm as usual, when one day afterward he was called to the house, and there found the same individual, who, to his further astonishment, presented him with a clear deed to the promised property, in the visitor's name, and told him that it had been drawn up in order that he might not discover the right name of the true giver. He then told him to ask no further questions, but that he might expect to be visited again next fall by a party of workmen, who would procure material and build for him a comfortable home on the premises. The stranger would talk no further than to say that he was the agent of a gentleman whose income was $20 a day.

Shortly after he left Mr. Brownlee received a postal card, which informed him that if he would call at a book store in Leavenworth he would find a book which would be worth his while to look after. He went to the store and there found a fine $20 Bible, with an inscription on the title page, which read: "This is from a friend and relative. Read it and profit by it."

Mr. Brownlee says he has no knowledge of the giver of his most acceptable presents, but thinks he is the second husband of his grandmother. He, it is said, enlisted and went to the Mexican war, and was never after heard from, and was for a long time supposed to be dead. His wife, Mr. Brownlee's grandmother, was taken in charge by her grandson and cared for until her death; and he thinks that the old gentleman, in payment for his care, is thus making him the recipient of his attentions.

Take More Care of the Mind.

If persons of both sexes would pay more attention to the care of the mind, our lunatic asylums would be less full than they are now, and the health of the body would be much better preserved; for, as Schiller truly says, mental pleasure is generally attended by animal pleasure, mental pain by animal pain. It is too much the custom for people to live in one narrow groove of thought and action. They consequently have no interest or sympathy for matters outside their little world, and having one support to lean on they become utterly demoralized when it fails them. A change of occupation is as desirable and beneficial for the mind as walking is exercise for the body.—*Saturday Review.*

THE GRANGERS.

Their Centennial Encampment—How the Lads and Lasses and the Jovial Old Farmers Have Arranged to See the Great Exhibition.

Of all the hotel enterprises born of the Centennial, the most original and one of the most gigantic is the encampment of the Patrons of Husbandry, at Elm station, on the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad. The fact that leading officers of that great corporation have their summer homes in the vicinity of this spot is strong evidence of its superior charms, even though compared with any of the other natural beauties which have won for the route of that line such wide-spread celebrity. Within three miles of the grounds of the Exhibition, and on the southern side of that great iron artery which conducts the life's blood of the continent from ocean to ocean, stands, with the appearance of a mammoth railway station of Swiss architecture, the Centennial home of the Granger. The location is a plateau near the southwestern corner of Montgomery county, and centering in an amphitheater of hills, thickly wooded with chestnut, on the south, covered with rich pastures and green waving grain among the groves of elm and cedar on the east and west, and romantically diversified with bold, wooded bluffs and watered ravines on the north. Not only the site, but also the hotel, offers nearly all the inducements of a most eligible country seat.

While specially designed for the accommodation of the Patrons of Husbandry of the United States and Canada, the hotel is open to all other respectable persons. The structure is a rectangle, minus one side, 496 feet long and 450 feet wide, with eleven instead of but one wing in the center, and all these are as long as the ends. The main portion is two stories in height, elevated at each flank and also in the center. The wings are but one story in height. There are on the first floor 1,020 sleeping rooms, and on the second 1,180, having comfortable accommodations for 2,400 persons. In the rear of, and separated from the buildings described, thereby keeping at a distance that disagreeable odor which frequently arises from agreeable substances is a dining room capable of seating several regiments at one time, the simple comfort of which can be best imagined by those having ever, when hungry, eaten chowder in a tent on the seashore, while the stiff, cool puffing of Neptune's mischievously landward with napkins and Mackinaws. Back of this are the kitchen and laundry, models of system and supplied with labor annihilators that would send John Chinaman back to Hong Kong in despair after a glance at them in practical operation. The gas house supplies the hotel with an article of the like of which most cities are innocent. Off in the grove of chestnut trees is an hospital that makes one wish he was sick—just to loll on the sweet-smelling husk mattresses and listen to the singing of the birds in the trees whose foliaged branches sweep the roof and windows at every breath of wind. Near this is the physician's residence, and also a great crystal spring of pure cold water, and an engine which pumps it up the hill on the opposite side of the hotel, where it is received in two tanks, each having a capacity of 10,000 gallons.

There is also on this hill, which is north of the hotel, a large hall for dramatic, lecturing, religious and other purposes. Semi-weekly theatricals will be given there by companies from this city, and neither for these nor for any other entertainments given will more than a nominal admission fee be charged—just enough to pay expenses. The hotel, with its branch post-office, drilled fire department and police force, drug store, general store, and telegraph, baggage, express and railroad ticket offices, is a town of itself—and quite a large one, too. No intoxicating drinks can be had on the grounds. Trains run between Elm station and the Centennial depot of the Pennsylvania railroad every half hour, and between the former and Thirty-second and Market streets every hour. The ride from the station to the Exhibition grounds occupies but ten minutes. The immense parlors and sitting-rooms, furnished with organs and pianos, face the hills and ravines, which are but a few yards to the north, and here, on moonlight evenings, lads and lasses relieved from haymaking, jolly old farmers grown too rich to work, and buxom housewives furloughed from the dairy, sing, dance, talk tender things, listen to the crickets in the woods, guess at the size of the moon, and enjoy pleasures unknown in cities—above all in city hotels. When they retire for the night it is to room atmospheres redolent with fragrance from the flowery lawns surrounding the building, from the courts, from the hill

NORTH CAROLINIAN

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SALEMON JOHN. : : : : : Editor

Elizabeth City, N C., July 12 1876.

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OF PERQUIMANS COUNTY.

OFFICIAL INTEGRITY.

The cry of official corruption has been the peculiar hobby of the Democratic party since it was driven from power by an indignant people whose confidence it had betrayed. From time to time wholesale charges of official corruption have been made against the Republican party and its administration of affairs. There has been nothing definite in these charges but they have been uttered so persistently that many, ignorant of the true facts have been willing to believe them. In order to give an air of authority to these Democratic falsehoods a Democratic Senator called for a statement of the official defalcations as they appeared upon the books of the Treasury. The Senator wanted only those which had occured since the Republican party came into power, but the resolution was amended so as to call for those under previous Administrations also, running back to 1834.

The remarks of Senator ANTHONY on the subject give valuable information, which, in these times of political defamation, may be of service to Democracy. He said:

"The aggregate statement of the disbursement of the Treasury under the list is a paper exceedingly creditable to the American Goverment. I do not mean to any particular party, but to the financial history of the United States. There have been disbursed since 1834—I can hardly read such big figures—$13,936,87 0, 072, 05, of which is marked upon these books $22,266,000, being about half million of dollars a year, and a great part of this is nominal, not real.

"The losses on the $1,000 of disbursements were, in the administration of Jackson. $10.55; Van Buren, $21,15; Harrison, $10,37; Polk, $8.34; Tyler and Fillmore, $7.64; Pierce, $5.86; Buchanan nearly $6.98; Lincoln, $1:41; Johnson, 48 cents; Grant, the first four years, 40 cents; the second four years. 26cents showing a constant decline which is owing in a large degree to the improved manner of keeping the accounts; and that is due very largely to the Committees on Finance and Appropriations, who have introduced legislation here which has compelled much greater accuracy and responsibility. The average percentage of losses during this whole period on the disbursements is $1.59 on the thousand. I do not believe that the aggregate of any class of corporate or private business can show so small a percentage of loss as this, and it is gratfying that the percentage of loss is continually decreasing coming down from 21.55 in the administration of Van Buren to an average of twenty three cents on the thousand, and dollars, or only about one sixtieth as much under the present Administration. This exclusive of the Post Office, which administers its own revenue. In the Post Office the loss has gone down from $11.18 on the $1,000 in Jackson's administration, and $26,19 in Van Buren's to $1,59 for the first term of Grant, and $1, 01 for the second, with an average of $3, 51 for the whole period. I move that this statement, which I think is creditable to theGovernment and to all parties be printed.

Here we have the results of an official investigation, called for by a Democratic Senator. From the figures given it will be seen that no Republican need blush for shame over the official integrity of his party. On the contrary, he has reasons to be proud over a record that has no equal since the formation of the Goverment.

SIGNIFICANT.

It is a significant fact that one after another, the men who helped to precipitate the rebellion, and while it lasted were bitter in their hostility to the authority of the Union, are coming once more to the surface and dictating the policy of the Democratic party. At Raleigh it was this class that forced the nemination of VANCE, and at St. Louis they laid their heads together to give the country a Democratic President! The most rampant of these ardently espoused the cause of TILDEN, and through their influence he was nominated. Let the people take note and warning.

There is trouble with the Sioux Indians in the Black Hills country. The military force there attacked a large body of the Indians on the 25th of June, when Gen. GEORGE A. CASTER, two of his brothers and about 260 of his men were slaughtered. Gen. CUSTER was a brave man and was about 37 years old. His loss will be generally deplored.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Having considered the proposed amendments in a general way, and having given our objections to most of them in detail in former issues, we now come to those which relate to the judicial department of the State government—the most important of all. Chapter XI of the amendments proposes to strike out "special Courts," and insert "such other Courts inferior to the Supreme Court as may be established by law." The purpose of this is clear. It is to permit the Legislature to establish Courts, with greater powers than are now possessed by the Superior Courts, or by curtailing the powers of the Superior Courts to such an extent as to make them worthless, to set up other courts, to be presided over by Judges of their own appointment. It is a deadly blow at elective judiciary. It is another link in the grand scheme of the Democratic party to seize the privileges of the people, as guaranteed by our existing Constitution, and deprive them of their rights. This is, perhaps, the most obnoxious of all the amendments. It not only forces Democratic judges upon the people, but such judges as are afraid to take their chance of a popular election, because of their known opposition to the homestead and such other features of the Constitution as were placed there for the protection of the poor and the oppressed in the State.

The second judicial amendment reduces the number of Supreme Court judges from five to three. Before the war we had three Supreme Court judges. The business of the court was always behind, The best lawyers in the State thought the number not enough. Reconstruction has added 66000 voters to the State. About one-third of our present population then had no civil rights. Now they have. Hence the necessity for a larger number of judges, The amendment reducing the number of Superior Court judges from twelve to nine is a similar provision of short-sightedness and want of appreciation of the demands of the people. They are both instigated by the fact, that the Democratic leaders do not yet recognize the colored people, as an element in the body politic.

Chapte XXII of the amendments empowers the Legislature to so limit the powers of the Superior Courts as to virtually destroy their usefullness. It was necessary to do this, in order to vest all important judicial powers in a court made by the Legislature. It also enables the Legislature to abolish Probate Courts. It is another step to the same goal—the defeat of an elective judiciary

Chapter XXIII provides for the election of Supreme and Superior Court judges by the people. We have already shown, that the previous amendments enable the Legislature to so cripple and paralize these Courts, as to force all litigants to resort to another Court of its own appointment. The mailed hand shows through the silken glove. The cloven foot is manifest to all observers. The purpose of deception is too plain to escape the most casual reader.

Chaptor XX gives about the same jurrisdiction to Justices of the peace as they have now but it does not make this jurrisdiction either exclusive or original.—Other Courts, appointed by the Legislature, may be given the same jurrisdiction, and such obstacles may be thrown in the same way of suitors before justices of the Peace as to abolish the, magistrates Court altogether.

Chapter XXI of the amendents throws off, to a large extent, the disguise in which the other are framed. It authorizes the Legislatue to elect judges of Courts, with grater powers than those possessed by the Superior Court, and to make the term of the Judges, Clerks, and other officers of such Courts, eight years. It is a proposition in other words to turn over all the material interests of the people to offices whom they have no voice in electing, to surrender that great right of a Republican government to choose his own rules.

Taken as a whole, the judicial amendments proposed to the Constitution are more sweeping in their charactor, more momentous in their cosequences, more subversive of popular rights, and if adopted will be fraught with greater evil than can well be conceived. They crush out the life of the people, and Democratic Lawyers, like vultures, will fatten on the carcass. The poor man, driven from house and home and exposed together with his wife and his little ones, to the pittiless storms of the elements, and the relentless grasp of his creditors will cry in vain for help. The mind stands agast and the heart ceases to beat at the monstrous wreck and outrage, which the Democratic party has asked the people to do themselves. If the leaders of this party were otherwise without reproach, their personal characters were spotless, and their public virtues such as all men should emulate, if no blot could be found upon them, and if they and all their surroundings were as pure as the driven snow, these amendments ought to disgrace them in public estimation, and the people, in the majesty of their might, ought to hurl them from power and burry them forever.

One other comment and we are done. The people must vote for all of these amendments or for none. In order to get the judiciary amendments adopted the Democrats made others, for the purpose of deceiving the people by the false cry of economy, and by pretending to keep in their hands the very favors, they were wresting from them. A man cannot take what he wants and eat the balance. He must go "the whole hog or none." He must not only be led to water, but must be made to drink, after he get there. It really seems to us that these proposed amendments are a deliberate insult to the intelligence of the State. We appeal earnestly to the people to vote them down.

During all the years which have passed since Mr. Wheeler took his seat in Congress his integrity has been unimpeached, and the moral influence which he has exerted among his colleagues has steadily increased

A FAIR MAIDEN'S OFFER.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN, the Democratic nominee for President, is an old bachelor. That is bad. No man who hasn't been refined and purified by a pure and loving wife is fit to rule this great nation. But it isn't too late yet for the old man. The St. Louis Convention was addressed by a very handsome woman, known as Miss PHOEBE COZZENS. She began her speech in this pretty and winning way:

The centennial anniversary of our national birthday is also, happily, a centennial leap-year. It is in order, then, not only to receive proposals from fair women, but also to accept them. Taking advantage of this right and your courtesy, I, as a delegated authority from the fair sex, am here, not only to reaffirm for them the principles of liberty and equality, but to sue for the hand of those here assembled in National Convention, and the hand, Mr. President, must be neither larger nor smaller than a man's hand. In the good old days of our ancestors it was deemed an unpardonable offense if the leap year privileges accorded to woman were not unhesitatingly acquiesced in, and he who did not joyfully say yes to the sweet maiden, coy, wooing, was regarded with supreme contempt, and in the isolation of single miserableness died ere yet his race was run, unwept, unsung of woman. So, then, gentlemen, if as a party you would live long, be prosperous and happy, give heed to the warning from out the gates of Paradise: "It is not good for a man to be alone," and accept for your companion, in the political household, she who binds all the discordant elements of life unto true; divine harmony—sweet nature's better-half.

Now if this wasn't a bid—an *offer* to "uncle Samuel" we don't understand language. And if he is wise, he will accept. There is no law against a Presidential candidate marrying a *cozzen*.

SECRETARY BRISTOW ON THE SEVENTH PLANK OF THE CINCINNATI PLATFORM,

The Hon. BENJAMIN H. BRISTOW, late Secretary of the Treasury, delivered an able address before a Republican Mass Meetiug at Cincinnati. During his eloquent speech he thus alluded to the seventh plank of the National Republican Platform:

Recognizing fully the value of popular education, and the absolute importance of complete separation of Church and State, the Convention has declared in favor of a Constitutional amendment forever securing public funds or property for the support of public schools against sectarian control or influence. This is no abridgement of religious freedom. It leaves every man free to follow the dictates of his own conscience in matters of religion, but prevents the use of money raised by taxation for building up any sector denomination. The State must not be brought into subjugation to the Church, nor shall any branch of the Church be put under the fostering care of the State to the exclusion of other sects. In a word, the standard which the party has carried successfully through four National contests has not been lowered, but advanced still higher. The Convention which assembled here last week has shown to the world that it represented a party of progress, ready, willing and able to move forward in the science of government, and to learn lessons of wisdom in the school of experience.

The present Constitution provides, that the Supreme Court shall sit in the city of Raleigh twice in each year. This is intended to bring an early termination to law-suits and to give speedy justice to parties. The amendment proposes to leave this matter with the Legislature. If this amendment be adopted, the Democratic Legislature may provide for the sitting of the Supreme Court but once in five, or ten, or twenty years. By this means, and by limiting amounts subject to appeal, the Supreme Court, elected by the people, would be shorn of all its strength, and the whole judicial power of the State, would virtually be vested in other Courts, appointed by the Legislature. This covert attack is made upon the people's rights with a design and a malice never evinced before by any other Convention in any other State.

FOOTE ON THE CINCINNATTI PLATFORM.

The gallant and eloquent H. S. FOOTE, of Tennesee, thus speaks of the Cincinnati Platform:

I venture to assert that there is not one plank in the politicol platform recently adopted at Cincinnati that patriotic Democrats and Whigs thirty years ago, would not have cordially approved; not one principle to be found therein which is in the least degree repugnant to the platforms adopted in 1852 by the two truly national organizations, then decorously contending for supremacy; not one resolution in the wisdom and propriety of which such patriotic statesmen as Clay and Webster, Jackson and Polk, Douglass and Bell, would not have heartily-acquiesced.

A number of Western Democratic papers refuse to support TILDEN. Among them are the Terra Haute, (Ind.) *Journal*, the Evansville *Courier*, the Dubuque *Times*, the Iowa *Telegraph*, the Stentenville *Gazette*, and the Kalamazoo *Telegraph*. They all say they can't *vont* "eat crows."

A CORRESPONDENCE

From our Correspondent at Raleigh.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION —FUNDABLE STATE MONEY AT PAR WHEN VANCE IS ELECTED.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

Your correspondent, in his travels, concluded to go to Raleigh, and observe the Democratic Convention. He reached there in good time, and in order to be among the great men stopped at two Hotels, the Yarboro and National, Board is tolerably high, and money scarce; but ours was promised to be paid by the delegates, like theirs, in orders on S. D. Pool for the balance due on the Peabody fund, which he has failed to pay the poor teachers, and in drafts on the three thousand dollars which Joe Turner overdrew on letter m.

Strange to say your correspondent's little checks on these funds were protested by the landlords and the collaterals promised by the Democratic runners, to pay out of the Treasury when Vance is Governor wouldn't pass either, so we had to pay greenbacks.

Somehow there seemed to be a great mistake in Raleigh about such things; for during the Convention most of the delegates had their pockets filled with Fundable State money issued by Vance during the war and expected to pay for everything with it. People would not take it, but the Delegates swore that when Vance was elected they intended to *mash every man's fingers between fence-rails*, who refused Fundable State money. General Cox's friends thought that Conferate money would be good when he was nominated, but Jarvis urged that he would set the mountains on fire again and that all the gold and silver would be melted and run down as freely as water; so he took Cox's gizzard

THE CONVENTION.

This body was called to order by Gen Cox, who wanted to be nominated for Lieutenant Governor and was not. After some preliminary arrangements were made, Mr. F E Shober, formerly a member of Congress and a salary grabber, was made President. Your correspondent could but think that it was so strange that these Democrats who hate the government so much, should love its money so well. Shober didn't suit the honest Democracy of his District. His only offense was that he took the $5000 salary grab, so they kicked him out and put in XX Robbins, who while State Senator took $20 from poor Stevens a brother Senator, for advocating his right to his seat in the Senate.

Old General Clingman was present looking out for Clingman. Poor Joe Turner did not have a smell. He has gone to look for his "Last Amendment," poor soul.

The candidates, for the first time since the war, are nearly all Democrats, old anti-bellum locofocos, and make a nice nosegay for old whigs. Now let them eat dirt by the peck. Old Gov. David Reid had been resurrected by the old line Democrats for nomination, but Vance and his Fundable State were too much for little Davey and his old hobby Free Suffrage, so Vance was nominated. Your townsman Col. Martin was not nominated, because he had no Fundable State, and didn't get but two counties to vote for him. He was a very popular candidate for Governor, and so were Major Gales and Capt. Coke for Lieut. Governor. They had no Fundable State either. and received the same votes as Col. Martin, two counties. If each one does as well in the future Conventions and gains in the same proportion, they will carry a majority of votes in 30 more Conventions, just one hundred and twenty years from, about *next* Centennial.

The Convention having concluded to send Vance down East to pump the water out of your Sounds to his favorite place of condemnation for yankee soldiers and Radicals, H—l, it was judged best to take up Jarvis for second place, and send him West again, so that the mountains would catch on fire. It is said that Bald Mountain is rumbling again, so Jarvis is to put of for that point as soon as possible accompanied by Professor Woodson, late of the *News*, who goes to make observations with his flask and spike coat, so we may look out for fire in the West and a deluge in the East. Brethren let us pray!

The saddest case of all chronic ones was the failure of your townsman Dr. Speed to get *anything*, but he may take some consolation in the fact that he got more votes than Col. Martin or Major Gales, and if it will take them *one hundred and twenty years* to get a nomination, it will not take Dr. Speed quite forty years—say about A. D. 1910 he will make the trip. This is about correct, allowing him all dividends on ordinary Life Table, or high rates on the Tontine Plan. The only trouble about his case is that according to mortuary Tables he will probably die before that time, but in consideration of the fact that he has good lungs, his party may take his risk anyhow, But if he does leave this world before that time he can die happy in the knowledge that had he lived until A. D. 1910 he would have been nominated by *exact mathematical calculation* and the Tontine system, the Devil and all the lawyers fighting him to the contrary notwithstanding. There is comfort in that thought anyhow, if there was none in the Democratic Convention for him.

We can laugh at children but our tears testify our sympathy for the aged. Some old Fossils had persuaded that "fine old Irish gentleman" McConingland, of Halifax, that he stod a chance for the Attorney General's office. The old gentleman was gulled, and when he discovered it, "his Irish" was up, and he gave that Convention, *not a piece* of his mind, but *all* of it. At night he came out again and told them they must "pity the sorrows of a poor old man" and what he said was under exasperation, so he was excused and taken back to be made use of as a pack horse for the balance of his life,

And a parallel case was that of your neighboring townsman Major H. A. Gilliam. *He* thought that his case demanded consideration, and that he would be a good nominee for Attorney General. In that he and his friends *differd* with a *very* large majority of the Convention, so overboard he went, *head foremost*. What a pity—my couscience whata pity. Old gentlemen. without Fundable State, and Old Line Whigs especially, didn't have a smell at the public crib,

We see them now as they wended their way to the Gaston train whistling Tommy (Kenan) come tickle me" homward bound and not a crumb of comfrt to take with them. Poor misguided old gentlemen, let us not laugh at their disappointments.

Your correspondent has been sorely perplexed to figure out by any mathematical calculation, Tontine, Ordnary Life or any kind, whether it would be possible for them to get a nomination with your friend Dr. Speed in A. D. 1910 and he verily does not believe they could go on the ticket with Col. Martin in the next Centennial.

Our Doctor, however, did get something if your Doctor did fail; but it is thought that it was owing to the fact that his lamented brother's face is engraved on Vance's Fundable State money, so Dr. Worth was nominated for Treasurer, and will have the handling of that paper, *if elected*. That was a shrewd thought for the locofocos, but they will not pass off Dr. Worth for his brother the old Treasurer. After fixing up the State ticket the Convention elected Ex. Adjutant General D. G. Fovle and General James M. Leach as State Electors for President. The former held office under Gov. Vance during the war, issued orders to conscript the boys and old men for the army, and assisted in circulating Vance's Fundable State money. After the war he was appointed Judge by Gov. Holden, took office under him and now denounces him. He quit Vance's administration and denounced it corrupt and tyranical, and now he glorifies Vance as a great, wise and humane patriot.

General Leach, known as "virtuous Jimmy," was in Congress, and is a salary grabber. Strange how popular they are with the honest Democracy, for they have just nominated another salary grabber. Gov. Hendricks for Vice-President and renominated salary grabber Waddell for Congress. It is well understood that all these nominations are heartily endorsed by Gen'l M. W. Ransom, U. S. Senator, another locofoco alary grabber.

Raleigh is a growing city and has many fine houses. Your correspondent examined the State House, where the Legislature assembles in which the Democrats have a large majority. The Penitentiary is situated not far off, and like the Capitol will be built of stone.

Rumor reports that when Vance is elected Col. Duncan McRae will return from Tennessee and revive the Governor's newspapers, "The Confederate" and the good old times will come again.

As we propose to go to the mountains before long, we may send you some news of Deputy Governor Jarvis when he goes West. The papers advertise him at Currituck Court, so you must go down and see him, for he is a pretty man.

A Card.

COLERAINE, N. C., June 21st, 1876.

F. W. BELL:

Dear sir:—It has been reported that I am working in behalf of J. W. Heckstall, Esq., for the Sheriffey.

In regard to this rumor, permit me to say, that I shall take no active part in canvassing or electioneering for any *aspirant* till after the Republican Nominating Convention, after which I shall use all my influence to secure his election whoever he may be:

It is thought by some that there will be a division in the party. In my opinion the party never was in better condition than at the present time.

Whenever we shall have completed its organization, which will be done in short, it will be more thoroughly organized than it has been since the war. I see nothing in the future or ensuing campaign to raise suspicion or apprehension. Success awaits us, and we have only to choose good men and working men to attain it. I am sir.

Respectfully,
G. A. MEBANE.

Grand Central Hotel, Philadelphia.

July 7th, 1876.

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

To say that the Centennial Exposition is grand, does not meet the case, and, to undertake a description of it would be vain in me, but any one who cannot see and be satisfied with what is here would be hard to satisfy indeed, but it is safe to say that there is too much, enough to bewilder and tire the *vision, musele* and *brain*. Well, I got to see Dom Pedro on the grand stand July 4th with many other dignitaries, the Gilmore Band and Thomas' 500 singers furnished the music for the occasion, the effect was grand and beautiful; think of 500 voices in beautiful accord, taking it all together, Independence Square became a lovely Paradise. There are so many objects of special interest, that but few could be named, The Corliss engine, the Croup gun and the monster organ should not be over looked by visitors, but go where you will matters of interest and beauty are spread out around you and panoramas of ravishing splendor continually meet the eye. Well, a word as to the cost of getting here, as those concerned want to be informed. Fair to Norfolk $1.30 via. Helen Smith, Norfolk to Baltimore and return. (Excursion,) $3.00, Baltimore to Philadelphia and return $5; good for 15 days. $9.30 actual cost for fare to Philadelphia and back to Norfolk as to other expenses you can regulate them by the capacity of purse and stomach; however you can live cheeply here if you wish. I expect to go up to Holliday and perhaps start to day.

Respectfully yours,
C. C. PRICE.

National Republican Platform.

Adopted at Cincinnati, O., June 15th, 1876.

When, in the economy of Providence, this land was to be purged of human slavery, and when the strength of the government of the people, by the people, for the people, was to be demonstrated, the Republican party came into power. Its deeds have passed into history, and we look back to them with pride, incited by their memories, and high aims for the good of our country and mankind and looking to the future with unfaltering courage, hope and purpose, We, the representatives of the party in national convention assembled, make the following declaration principles.

First.—That United States of America is a nation, not a league. By the combined workings the national and State governments, under their respective constitutions, the rights of every citizen are secured at home and protected abroad and the common welfare promoted.

2d. The Republican party has preserved these governments to the hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth, and they are now the embodiments of the truths spoken at its cradle, that all men are created equal that the re endowed with certain inalienable rights, mong which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, that for the attainment of these ends, governments have been instituted among men deriving their just power from the consent of the governed, until these truths are cheerfully obeyed, or, if need be, vigorously enforced, the work of the Republican party is unfinished

3d. The pacification of the southern section of the Union and the protection of its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights are duties to which the Republican party stand sacredly pledged. The power to provide for the enforcement of principles embodied in the recent constitutional amendments is invested by those amendments in the Congress of the United States, and we declare it to be the solemn obligation of the legislative and executive departments of the government, to put into immediate and vigorous exercise, all their constitutional powers for removing any jus cause of discontent on the part of any class, and for securing to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political and public rights. To this end we imperatively demand a Congress and a chief executive, whose courage and fidelity to these duties shall not falter until these results are placed beyond dispute or recall.

4th. In the first act of Congress, signed by President Grant, the national government assumed to remove any doubts of its duties to discharge all just obligations to public creditors and solemnly pledged its faith to make provision at the earliest practical period for the redemption of United States notes in coin. Commercial prosperity, public morals and the national credit demand that this promise be fulfilled by a continuous and steady progress to specie payments.

5th. Under the constitution, the President and heads of departments are to make nominations for offices, the Senate to advise and consent to the appointments, and the House of Representatives is to prosecute faithless officers The best interests of the public service demand that these distinctions be respected, that Senators and Representatives who may be judges and accusors should not dictate appointments to office. The rules for appointments should have reference to the honesty fidelity and capacity of the appointees, giving to the party in power those places where harmony and vigor of administration require its policy to be represented but permitting all others to be held by persons selected with sole reference to the efficiency of the public service and the right of all citizens to share in the honor of rendering faithful service to their country.

6th. We rejoice in the quickened conscience of the people concerning political affairs, and will hold all public officers to a rigid responsibility, and engage that the prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trust shall be speedy, thorough and unsparing.

7th. The public school system of the several States is the bulwark of the American republic, and with a view to its security and permanence, we recommend an amendment to the constitution of the United States, forbiding the application of any public funds or property for the benefit of any schools or institutions under sectarian control.

8th. The revenue necessary for the current expenditures and the obligations of the public debt must be largely derived from duties on importations which so far as possible should be adjusted to promote the interest of American labor and advance the prosperity of the whole country.

9th. We reaffirm our opposition to further grants of the public lands to corporations and monoplies, and demand that the national domain be devoted to free homes for the people

10th. It is the imperative duty of the goverment so to modify existing treaties with European goverments that the same protection shall be afforded to the adopted American citizen, that is givee to the native born, and that all necessary laws should be passed to protect immigrants, in the absence of power in the states for that purpose.

11th. It is the immediate duty of congress to fully investigate the effect of the immigration and importation of Mongolians on the moral and material interests of the country.

12th. The rebublican party recognizes with approval, the substantial advance recently made toward the establishment of equal rights for women, by the many important amendments effected by republican legislatures, in laws which concern the personal and property relations of wives, mothers, and widows, and by the appointment and election of women to the superintendence of education, charities and other puplic trusts. and the honest demand of this class of citizens for additional rights and privilege and immunities, should be treated with respectful consideration.

13th. The constitution confers upon congress sovereign power over the territories of the United States, for their government and in the exercises of this power, it is the right and duty of congress to prohibit and extirpate in the territories that relic of barbarism, polygamy and we demand such legislation as shall secure this and the supremacy of American institutions in all the territories.

14th. The pledges which the nation has given to our soldiers and sailors, must be fulfilled. The grateful people will always hold those who perilled their lives for the country's preservation, in the kindest remembrance.

15th. We sincerely deprecate all sectional feeling and tendencies, and we therefore, note with deep solicitude that the Democratic party counts as its chief hope of success upon the electoral vote of the South, secured through the efforts of those who were recently arrayed against the nation, and we invoke the earnest attention of the country to the grave truth that a success thus achieved would reopen sectional strife and imperil the national honor and human rights.

16th. We charge the Democratic party as being the same in character and spirit as when it sympathized with treason, with making the control of the House of Representatives the triumphant opportunity of the nation's recent foes, with reasserting and applauding, in the national Capitol, sentiments of unrepented rebellion; with sending Union soldiers to the rear and promoting Confederate soldiers to the front; with deliberately proposing to repudiate the plighted faith of the Government; with being equally false and imbecile, and overshadowing the ends of justice by its partisan mismanagement and obstruction of investigations; with proving, through the period of its ascendency in the lower house of Congress, utterly incompetent to administer the government. We warn the country against trusting a party, thus alike unworthy, recreant, and incapable.

17th. The national administration merits commendation for its honorable work in the management of domestic and foreign affairs, and President Grant deserves the continued and hearty gratitude of the American people for his services in war and in peace.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MRS. RACHEL WEISEL, Milliner, and Dealer in Fancy Goods and Notions, Road Street. 39 v. 6.

MRS. I. A. COHN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Shoe Clothing, Hats, Caps &c. Road Street. 39 v. 9.

St. Mary's School,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Rev. ALDIRT SMEDES, D. D., Rector
Rev. BENNETT SMEDES, A. M., Assistant.

The sixty-ninth term of this School will commence on the Fourteenth day of September.

For a circular giving full information apply to the Rector.

UNIVERSITY OF
North Carolina.

The 154th Session will begin on FRIDAY July 14th and close on THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7th.

Besides three courses of study arranged by the Faculty, an Optional course admits a large range of choice.

The necessary expenses, exclusive of clothing and traveling, vary from $100 to $180 for the session,

For Catalogue, &c., apply to
KEMP P. BATTLE,
President, or
GEO. T. WINSTON,
Secretary.
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Senatorial Convention.

The Republican Convention for the First Senatorial District of North Carolina will be held at Hertford Perquimans County N. C. on Tuesday the 22nd of August 1876.

Counties composing the District should be represented by regularly chosen delegates.

JOSIAH NICHOLSON,
Chairman 1st Sen. Dist Com.
Belvidère N. C. July 8th 1876.

Chowan County—Superior Court.

C. W. Cason, Receiver, Fall Term, 1876.
Against
Jno. Bond, W. D. Pruden, Adm'r A. H. Bond, Sarah Bond, James S. Whedbee and Jno. Dickenson.

It appearing upon affidavit, that the Defendants James S. Whedbee and Jno Dickinson are nonresidents of this State, on motion it is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolinian for six weeks, a newspaper published in Elizabeth City in the first Judicial District, commanding the said Defendants James S. Whedbee and John Dickinson to be and appear before the Judge of our Superior Court, at the Court House in Edenton, on 8th Monday after 2nd Monday in July next being term of said Court held for County of Chowan, to answer the Complaints of the Plaintiff which will be filed in the Clerks office of said Court, within the first three days of said term. And let them take notice that if they fail then and there to appear, and answer; the Plaintiff will apply to one Court for judgment demanded against them in the said complaint.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court this 7th day of July 1876.

WM. B. SKINNER,
Clerk Superior Court, Chowan County.
AUG. M. MOORE,
Attorney for Plaintiff. 4-6t.

SEE HERE. Do you want Books, Cards Prints, Photographs? Why then do you waste money on swindlers. Instead send to the old reliable house of Hunter & Co. Established in 1860. We supply all books, all goods and at lowest rates. Send for some of these, Trunk Full of Fun, 15c; How to win a Sweetheart, 20; Golden Wheel Fortune Teller, 40c; Book of Love Getters, 50c; Boxing Made Easy, 15c; Morgan's Masonry Exposed. 25c; Hunters Guide, 25c; Grangers Exposed, 150 pp. illustrated, 50c; How to write short hand, 50c; How to amuse an evening Party, 30c; Dancing made easy, 50c; How Gamblers win 30c; Fortune Cards, Courtship Cards, Fortune Telling Cards, Love Making Cards, 4 kinds—each in case only 30c; Complete Pocket Hoyle, 50c; Chesterfield's Letter Writer, 40c; Monitor of Freemasonry, 75c; How to win and how to woo, 15c; The Laws of Love, 30c; Ladies' Guide to Beauty, 30c; &c., &c., &c. Remember any or all of the above will be sent to you prepaid on receipt of price. We import and hunt up foreign and scarce books. We make it a study. We want your patronage. Send for our circulars. It will pay you to deal with us, Do not risk money with swindlers but send at once to the "old reliables." Hunter & Co., Hinsdale, N. H.

SAVE MONEY Why pay double price for worth of goods for $10. Why not do as you can buy $15 worth $1 50 to $3 at, a fixed price of only ONE DOLLAR, We are endorsed and recommend by the best papers and leading merchants. Our sale is an honorable business enterprise and we do sell all goods at less than other dealers, In these times it pays to save money. We sell Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Glassware, Cutlery, Dry and Fancy Goods, Groceries, Teas, Coffees, Spices, and in fact everything, including 5,000 elegant books, which retail at $1 50 to $4 and all for just one dollar. There is no "ticket," "order slip" or other trickery. One dollar secures any article on the list. We C. O. D., let you see goods before paying. Over 78,000 patrons attest the popularity of our great sale, We need agents everywhere. We cannot give any idea hese of our business, Our list of goods would fill this entire paper, Send at once for circulars and recommendations from our patrons, You can save cash. Will you do it? If so address once H. ORMERTON & CO., N. E. DOLLAR SALE 33 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

STOLEN.

Was stolen from our Stables in Norfolk, Va on Tuesday June 13th a long bay Horse; Stiff neck, box Buggy and Harness, were stolen by two young men, age about 18 and 21 years. One had a sore lip. Went by names of W. S. Single N. C. Peoples. A suitable reward will be paid for horse and buggy.

HANNON & KELLY.
Norfolk Va.
2 tf.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Arrival of New Goods

Ahead of the Railroad for

THE "OLD MERCHANT"

IN ANNOUNCING to my customers and the public the tidings of having received my NEW STOCK OF

Spring and Summer

Goods.

Inform them that the Goods are pretty and very cheap, and are within the reach of every body, as I intend to sell them at the very lowest prices to defy any underselling, having bought them in first class houses and the right places.

My Stock consists in part of the following Goods, viz:

GRO' GRAIN
BLACK SILK
IRISH
AND
ENGLISH
POPLINS,
COLORED
SILK
DRESS
PATTERNS,
PONGEES
AND
FOULARDS,
GRENADINES,
JAPANESE,
AUSTRIAN
PLAIDS
AND
STRIPES,
LACE
AND
SATIN
STRIPPED
PIQUES,
NAINSOOK TUCKING
Cut on the Bias,
FRENCH JACONETS
AND ORGANDIES,
ALPACAS
AND
CASHMERES,
MOURNING
BERAGE
SHAWLS,
LACE POINTS
AND SCARFS

Table Damask & Towel
White Good great variety.
Honey Comb Cloaking for Infants,
Lawns & Suitings,
Parasols, Goves & Handkerchiefs

400 pieces Standard Prints,

4-4 wide Bleached Two
and 1-2 Bl
JET JEWELRY,
Also a fine selection of Ladies, and Childrens

SHOES;

MEN'S CLOTHING & CASIMERES,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

all of which I will take pleasure in showing to any one favoring me with their patronage. All I ask is a fair trial and I will make it to the interest of the customer to give me a call.

S. Weisel.

OPIUM

MORPHINE and INTEMPERATE HABITS speedily cured; painless, no publicity, at home and without inconvenience. An antidote that stands on its merits. Send stamps for particulars. DR. CARLTON, 187 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

MARRIAGE GUIDE An illustrated work 275 pages, a private counselor of the sexual system, its abuses, etc., latest discoveries in the science of reproduction; how to be truly happy in the married relation. Male and female, young and middle aged should read and preserve it; it contains information, which no one can afford to be without; on how to preserve the health, and complexion, and give to faded cheeks the freshness of youth; the best and only true Marriage Guide in the world. Price 50 cents by Mail. The author may be consulted personally or by mail on any of the subjects mentioned in his work. Address DR. A. G. OLIN, 187 Washington st., Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE!

Lumber and Meal.

The undersigned most respectfully beg leave to say to the public generally that they are running a Lumber and Grist Mill in the Town of Nixonton and will supply the demand for lumber at the very lowest prices. Parties desiring lumber can have it at the following prices per thousand to wit:

Pine lumber log through,	$10,00
Heart,	15,00
Sap,	5,00 to 7.50
Poplar,	12,50
Cypress,	12,00 to 15,00

Sawing will be done for parties at $4,50.

Our days for grinding are Wednesdays and Saturdays. Those in need of lumber would do well to call and examine before buying elsewhere.

A. M. WHITE & CO.
NIXONTON, N. C., April 19th, 1876.

HOME LINE.

Tri--Weekly Line

between

NORFOLK, VA.,
AND ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

The Fast Sailing Steamer

Helen Smith;

Will leave D. D. Simmons & Bro's. Wharf, Norfolk, Va., via Dismal Swamp Canal, touching at all landings, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 A. M. for Elizabeth City

RETURNING,

will leave E. City for Norfolk every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 A. M. arriving at Norfolk 3 P. M. Pro Rates with Old Bay Line for Baltimore; Clyde Line to Philadelphia and Old Dominion Line to New York.

Good Passenger Accomodations.

Fare: Norfolk, $1.30. Meals 50c. each.

BRODRICKS & SMITH,
Agents at E. City.
ADAM TREDWELL,
General Agent Home Line, Norfolk, Va.
June 7th.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
OF VALUABLE
NORTH CAROLINA LANDS
FOR SALE
BY
GEORGE D. POOL,
Real Estate Agent,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

In presenting my list of lands and properties for sale, I would say that many of the United States offers such inducements to capitalists and emigrants, as this section of North Carolina. In longevity and healthfulness it will compare favorably with any section. In easy and cheap transportation to market, in pleasantness of climate, salubrity of the people, in great fertility of soil, no section can equal it.

There are fourteen steamers—[illegible] large size—now plying between this place and Norfolk, Va., and Baltimore, making town easily accessible to emigrants, and means of cheap water transportation to products, and other articles, insuring in addition to this a railroad, &c.

A railroad will soon be built connecting this place in direct communication with the Rail, with the whole United States. Further with our great fishing, farming, manufacturing interests, and certain early completion of already projected works of improvement putting in nearer, cheaper and easier communication with the Ocean, will render this one of the most important commercial, and manufacturing points on the Southern coast.

A desirable farm of 260 acres—[illegible] cleared, and the balance covered with most valuable timber the country affords offered for sale. It is six miles from Elizabeth City, one mile from navigable water, has on it good buildings, is in a good neighborhood, and on a public road. There is a school within a mile and a church within two miles of this place. The land produces finely corn, cotton, wheat, oats, &c., and is offered for sale at the price of $15 an acre on easy payments.

Another farm equally valuable as the above containing 186 acres is offered for sale for $2,600, one half cash, balance in a year with interest. This farm is within one mile of a navigable river, is only one mile from [illegible] and school house, has good dwelling, out-buildings necessary, and is very productive. It is six miles from this town, and is within two miles of the town of Nixonton.

A farm 400 acres

ORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12 1876.

TO NORTHERN VISITORS.—Old Point Comfort and Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the North should take passage on the Bay line of steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City cars.

...nal and Personal.

... Some of our friends who have just returned from a visit through Pennsylvania and New Jersey report that the enthusiasm for HAYES and WHEELER is immense, almost universal. They say they never saw anything like it. It is so everywhere.

... The Democrats will hold their District Convention, to nominate a candidate for Congress, at Edenton on the 19th inst. Of course they will renominate HARRIS, for they don't dare to run a "one horse" man of him. But the people will do that. They propose to beat Col. LINDSEY.

... At the meeting of the stockholders of the Albemarle Agricultural Society it was a trifle lacking of being a majority of the stock represented, it was therefore decided to adjourn till Saturday the 22, and the Secretary was ordered to notify each Stockholder, requesting his presence or representation by proxy.

... There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Albemarle Agricultural Society held at the Court House, in this place, on Saturday, July 22nd, 1876. The object of the meeting is to elect officers and transact other important business. The present officers request a full attendance.

... Last week a colored man named John Williams was arrested in Newland on suspicion of having a stolen mule in his possession. He was put in jail here. The horse proved to be the property of Mr. HOLLOWAY, of Deep Creek Va. On Friday evening the Virginia officers arrived and took the mule to Portsmouth to await trial.

... The public man who tries to answer every slander set afloat against him will be kept as busy as a thin skinned fisherman on a salt meadow in mosquito time. He may kill off a dozen calumniators, but a hundred will come to their funeral. Happy is the man who can sit unmoved in the presence of partizan assaults, and feel that his record is right, and that the confidence of the people in his integrity cannot be shaken by the idle breath of slander.

... Don't forget the day. Saturday the 15th inst., will decide the issue of Elizabeth City. If the Railroad subscription is carried all will be well. If it is allowed to be defeated our future will be dark enough. There can be no risk of mis-use or misappropriation of the bonds, for they are not to be issued until the cars are running. We have said but little on this matter, because the same arguments we have used in favor of internal improvements and public enterprise apply now as much as ever. The only point we call attention to is—*do not forget the day.* Do not fail to vote. Remind your neighbors and friends of the election.

... The national contest this year is decided upon the Electoral vote of North Carolina, and the result in North Carolina *may* depend upon the vote of this District. How important then that great caution be observed here. Much depends upon the nominations in each county of the district. If good men are nominated for the Legislature and county offices there is no power to prevent us from carrying the district by a good majority. Republicans! you that are interested since in these matters, see to it that none but good nominations be made. Insist upon it that only those qualified for the several positions and who, with the required ability, have the virtue and *force of character* to perform the duty the positions impose, shall be placed in nomination. And to this every true Republican ought to freely assent. If this is done, success is certain. And success in the great contest before us is everything.

Local Briefs.

Everything looks Hayesy, groan the Democrats.—Teacher's examination last week.—The Railroad election on Saturday. Go and vote for it.—

Hurrah for HAYES
And honest ways!
Beat YEATES we can,
LINDSEY's the man!

The racy letter of our Raleigh correspondent will amply repay personal.—Capt. C. W. GRANDY and J. P. WHEDBEE Esq., have returned from the Centennial. They give us glowing descriptions of what they saw,—Watermelons are beginning to appear in our market.—HUGH CALE has just returned from attending the Annual Conference of the M. E. Zion Church of the United States, held at Louisville, Ky. He was a delegate and was absent 21 days.—Our old friend A. E. JACOBS, of Norfolk, passed through here on Saturday, *enroute* for Nag's Head.—Our town continues comparatively healthy, notwithstanding the hot weather.—The work on the street is continued.—Twenty five vessels in our harbor on Saturday.—The farmers are very much encouraged at the crop prospect.—The editor left on Monday morning to attend the State Convention, which convenes at Raleigh today.—Several families have gone to spend the season at Nag's Head.—Rev. B. F. WOODWARD Presiding Elder of this District, preached able sermons on Sunday morning and evening in the Methodist Church here.

Neighboring Counties.

CURRITUCK: The watermelon crop is good, especially in the vicinities of Poplar Branch and Jarvisburg. Whitman expects to load a vessel with 6000 on the 18th.—Court opens at Currituck C. H. on to morrow.

DARE: The Hotel at Nags Head is open. The Steamer "Newbern" and "Mary E. Roberts" stop there every week.—Vance stock is under par. His record is not forgotton.

CAMDEN: Farmers well through with working crops, prospects generaly good. Beginning to talk politics. Col Lindsey is popular among the masses.

PERQUIMANS: Miss Cora Watson died at Hertford on the 4th. Disease typhoid fever. She was a very amiable and pious young lady.—The public School opened on the 3rd. R. B. Cox and Ruth A. Peele, Teachers, good selections.

Business Locals.

New Cream Cheese at Fowlers.

Flannel for bathing suits at Fowlers.

Go and see Fowler before you sell your Flaxseed.

Dress, used with taste and judgment, enhances beauty. Ladies, you will find both taste and judgment displayed in the "Comestic Fashion."

OFFICE FOR RENT, situated on the corner of Grice and Main Sts., apply to JOHN DETRICK.

The Steamer "Helen Smith" has reduced the rates of freight and passage Patronize her and prevent a return to high prices. 3 2-3t

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

We will furnish the NORTH CAROLINIAN for the campaign, to the 15th of November, for 60 cents. The CASH must accompany each order. Send in the names. tf.

The Triumph Truss Co., to whom was awarded the Premium Medal for the best Elastic Truss and Supporter, at the late American Institute Fair, offer to accredited Patrons of Husbandry a liberal Discount on both the price of Truss and the Fee "for cure." Their "Cure, Truss and Remedy" are Warranted, and all promises Guaranteed. See advertisement and engraving of Truss in another column. March 29, '76.-1y.

THE ONLY CURE FOR RUPTURE.—The oldest and best hernia surgeon in the world, the only lady surgeon skilled in the cure of Rupture, the only elastic truss worthy of the name, free examination and advice are some of the advantages offered by the Triumph Truss Company, No. 334 Bowery, New York. Send 10 cents for their new book. March 29, '76—1yr.

HOMES AND FORTUNES FOR ALL

GRAND DISTRIBUTION

of

Cash, Farms, Brick Residences, &c.

—BY—

The Kansas Land and Immigration Association,

AUGUST 25, 1876.

Capital Stock 1,000,000, *Legally Authorized*

The Kansas and Immigrant Association, of Atchison, Kansas an enterprise chartered by the State, inaugurated and managed by men whose reputation for honesty, reliability and integrity stands unsullied, and who have the hearty endorsement of State and city officials and citizens, will, on the 25th day of August, 1876, make a grand distribution to its shareholders of many valuable award of cash and real estate. Highest cash award, $75,000, Lowest, $50. The real estate award, consisting of choice farms, business houses, residences, &c., have been selected from the most desirable and valuable property in the State. Price of shares only $5.00 each. Every shareholder will be fairly represented at the distribution. The chance offered to secure a home and a fortune are unprecedented. *Distribution positive, Aug.* 25, 1876 or money will be refunded in full.

Send in your order at once, so you may have your numbers carefully registered. For a more particular description of the enterprise, terms of agents, special offer to clubs, and purchasers of two or more shares, manner of drawing, list of endorsers and references, discription of Kansas, &c., &c., send for their illustrated paper, the "Kansas Immigrant," *mailed free* to any address. Send $5.00 for a share. Address.

S. M. STRICKLER' Sec'y,
tf Atchison, Kansas.

The Wicked Flee, &c.

On the day Sheridan arrived in Raleigh, he went into the Executive office where several citizens had congregated. Looking around he said, "where is Vance? I have heard it rumored that he has run off. What did he do that for?" "Ah! General," replied a gentleman who had been using his influence in favor of the peace movement, "the wicked flee when no man pursueth." "I suppose that is so." replied Sherman, 'but the man should at least have been williug to share in the misery which he has brought upon this unfortunate people."

Could there have been a more rebuking reply than this? Vance had resisted every appeal of the Union men of North Carolina would have escaped all the horrors incident to the march of a hostile army through the State We can truthfully say that had Vance listened to the appeals of the true Union men, not a single hostile soldier wou'd have trodden our soil.—*Era.*

Old Age is Honorable

This is true, but how few of us like to look old. Age, with its grey hairs, is never welcome, and the various arts have been brought into requisition to hide its ravages. In too many instances agents are used for that purpose, which inflict serious injury on the constitution. Especially is this the case with a large majority of the Hair Dyes of the present day. For an elegant preparation that will impart a perfectly natural color, without doing the least harm to the hair or health we recommend that made by Dr. Tutt, of New York. It possesses qualities that no other Hair Dye does, and as its analysis proves is as innocent as mountain spring water.

A private letter to the editor of the Albany *Journal* from a Democrat at Philadelphia—a prominent business man of that city—says: "Here is my sponge; I throw it up. If you could only peep in on the centennial city you would see the sickest lot of Democrats you ever beheld. I have to-day seen a hundred Democrats like myself perfectly independent of the party lash why will no more vote for "Uncle Sammy than they would for Fred Douglas."

PRICES REDUCED,

New Excelsior Lawn Mower

Largest Sale of Any Lawn Mower in the World

It has been adopted, and can be seen in practical operation at Central Park and all other City Parks. New York; Government Grounds and City Parks, Washington; Boston Common, Boston; Prospect Park, Brooklyn; and on almost every prominent Park throughout the United States and Canada.

At the trial held in New York City, on the 25th of June, 1874, the NEW EXCELSIOR was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM, a Silver Medal by the American Institute, in competition with all the different Lawn Mowers made in this country.

Four sizes for hand-power; four sizes for horse-power.

Prices from $14 to $300.

EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED.

Chadborn & Goldwell anf' Co

Send for Circular.

Newburgh N

I. A. LEE & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Commission Merchants,

27 & 28 Dock St., Fish Market

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

IF you wish to obtain the highest market prices for your Fish and Game, ship to this Firm,

REFERENCES.—National Bank of the Northern Liberties, Third and Vine Sts., Philadelphia, and J. A. Woodard, Edenton, Saml Altham Plymouth, N. C.

3-1yr

Books

BY

A. CURTIS, M. D.

Criticisms on all the Popular Systems of Medicine, $1 50
Medical Discussions, $1.25
Theory and Practice of Medicine, $5.00
Obstetrics; etc., $3.00
The Good Old Recorder, $1.50

They are the most reliable standard works on TRUE Medicine and Practice. They are written in language which is easly understood. The remedies prescribed are so convenient, their preparation and use are so easy, and their action is so safe and successful, that even children may soon learn from these books to prevent or cure nine tenths of all the disease that may occur in any place. No family should hesitate to procure them as a life insurance company that will seldom fail.

Hundreds of fathers and mothers consult these alone, and become their own physicians and thus save health and life, and preven much suffering and all the expences attendin it.

Sold by the author, No, 162 Longworth Street. Sent post-paid to all parts of the United States, on receipt of the above prices.

Dr. Curtis may still be consulted at his office as above, or by letter detailing symptoms of case and inclosing a fee of not less than five dollars for advice and a sample of the medicines required.

Address, A. CURTIS, M. D., 162 Longworth Street Cincinati, Ohio. 2-3t.

Notice.

A colored man, giving his name as William Jones, residence Suffolk, Va., this day offered for sale in this county, a young bay horse, not exceeding 7 years old scar on right hind foot, small scar on back. The small price, ($40,) asked by the man, created suspicion. The authorities took charge of the horse to be delivered to the owner on payment of costs. Inquiry may be made of W. D. Messenger, Rose Dale, Pasquotank county, N. C., or of Sheriff of Pasquotank county, at Elizabeth City, N. C. July 2rd, 1876.

People's Line for Baltimore.

The swift and elegant steamer "Sue," of this line, leaves Norfolk on

TUESDAY'S, THURSDAY'S & FRIDAY'S

for Baltimore; carrying passengers and freights at GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

On Tuesday's and Thursday's, she leaves Norfolk at 3 and Portsmouth at 4, P. M. On Saturday's she leaves Norfolk at 5 and Portsmouth at 6 P. M.

Tickets to Baltimore $2 00
" " " and return.. ..... 3 00
Through tickets to Washington..... 3 50
" " " Philadelphia.... ..... 5 50
" " " New York..... 8 50

TICKETS GOOD UNTIL USED.

Be sure and go by People's Line and encourage competition.

JAS. W. McCARRICK, Agent.
Norfolk, Va.

June 7th, 1876-tf.

PEABODY HOUSE,

CORNER OF LOCUST & NINTH STS.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Convenient to all places of amusement and car lines in the city. No changes to and from the Centennial grounds.

Col. Watson proprietor of the Henry House, Cincinnati for the past twenty years and present proprietor, has leased the house for a term of years, and has newly furnished and fitted it *throughout.* He will keep a strictly first-class house, and has accommodation for 300 guests. Terms only $3 per day,

Col. Watson is a native of Virginia; and probably the only Hotel Proprietor in Philadelphia from the South.

3-4m. JAMES WATSON;
Proprietor.

C. T. & C. B. MACKENZIE,

GENERAL DEALERS IN

Carriage and Wagon Materials,

CLOTHS, ENAMELED CANVASS,

Patent Leather, Wheel and Wheel Time Axles, Shafts Spring Carriages, Bolts, Seats, Moss, Castings, Varnishes, Damasks, &c.

NO. 338 WEST BALTIMORE STREET,

Baltimore, Md.

27-6m

Samaritan Nervine,

The great nerve Conqueror, cures Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, Spasms, St. Vitus Dance and all Nervous Diseases; the only known positive remedy for Epileptic Fits. It has been tested by thousand and has never been known to fail in a single case. Trial package free. Enclose stamp for Circulars giving evidence of cures. Address,

Dr. S. A. RICHMOND,
24-1yr. Box 741, St. Joseph Mo.

GEORCE PAGE & CO.,

Manufacturers of

PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

ALSO STATIONARY & PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

No. 5 N. Schroeder st.
BALTIMORE, MD

Grist Mills, Leffel's Turbine Water Wheels, Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, and Machinists' Supplies.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

BARNES' FOOT-POWER SCROLL SAWS AND LATHES

An entire Revolution in the construction of foot-power machines! The old style thrown aside when these are known! Thousands now in use! $1,500 to $2,000 per year made using them. One person out of every three who send for catalogues of these machines buys one. Say what paper you read this in, and address,

W. F. JOHN & BARNES,
Rockford, Winnebago Co., Illinois.
23-1y,

Box 2,041.

ARTHUR SPRUILL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Columbia N. C.

practice in the several Courts and makes collections in all parts of the State. 48-1yr.

MARRIAGE GUIDE AND BOOK of SECRETS,

DR. BOHANNAN'S Marriage Guide teaches all the inquisitive should know on Courtship, Marriage, the Physiological Mysteries and Revelations of the sexual system, Philosophy of Reproduction, who should marry, the impediments to marriage, their nature and cure. Treats on all Private Diseases, fully explaining their causes, symptoms and means to cure; it is the only really scientific work of the kind ever published, contains nearly 300 pages and is complete in every respect. Sent by Mail securely sealed on receipt of 50 cts. Address, Dr. C. A. BOHANNAN, 619 North Fifth st., St. Louis, Mo. Established in 1857.

PORTABLE and STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES, STEAM BOILERS, SAW, FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS. MILL GEARING MADE Without Patterns. SHAFTING, PULLEYS AND HANGERS OF IMPROVED DESIGNS A SPECIALTY. The UNEQUALLED JAS. LEFFEL DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL 7000 in use. ADDRESS, POOLE & HUNT, SEND FOR CIRCULARS. BALTIMORE, MD.

1776. 1876.

ROOMS AND BOARDING

—AT THE—

CENTENNIAL.

I am prepared to furnish good Boarding and Rooms at the rate of $1.50 per day. Street cars every 10 minutes from my door. A Horse and Carriage for a gentleman and lady, at all times.

E. J. ROSWORTH,
783, South 6th St.,
Philadelphia Pa.

49-4t.

Personal.

If the gentleman, a resident of Elizabeth City, who was with John Huston in Wilmington Del. about April 1st. would send, said John Huston's address to the undersigned he would confer a very great favor.

ROBERT T. HUSTON.
N. E. Cor. 8th and market Str.
Philadelphia Pa.

SILVER PLATED WARE.

Electro-Plated Table Ware,

AND

Ornamental Art Work

IN GREAT VARIETY,

Manufactured B The

Meridian Brittania Co.,

535 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The best Plated SPOONS and FORKS are those heaviest Silver Plated on the parts where necessarily the most wear comes, and bearing the Trade Mark,

1847—*ROGERS BROTHERS*—XII

N. —This great improvement in Silver Plated Spoons and Forks is applied alike to all grades of plate, A 1, 8 and 12 oz as ordered. The Process and Machinery for manufacturing these goods are Patented. The extra or "Standard Plate" made by this Company is stamped A 1, simply and is plated 20 per cent heavier than the ordinary market standard.

First Premiums awarded at all Fairs where exhibited from World's Fair of 1852 to American Institute Fair 1874.—37 6m

J. F. SANDERS. J. W. SAWYER. A. LUTEN

New Carriage and Machine Shop.

J. F. SANDERS & CO.

Carriage and Wagon Manufacturers and Machinists.

Elizabeth City, N.. C.

With the superior facilities afforded by Steam Power and Machinery, and a practical knowledge of our work, we are now prepared to fill orders for new work with dispatch.

Reparing done on all kinds of vehicles and machinery. Orders from a distance will receive special attention.

Shop on the corner of Main and Poindexter streets, near Water street.

Call on or address,

J. F. SANDERS & CO
April 26th, 1876-tf. Elizabeth y, N

J. H. ZIEGLER.

CABINET-MAKER AND

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking. He is now prepared to furnish

METALIC AND WOOD

COFFINS

of the latest improved kind and best quality *will in two hours notice,* and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market.

His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehring haus Street, 3 doors West of Road.

Elizabeth City, N. C. 52 vol. 4-1yr.

Commissioners Notice.

Notice is hereby given, that the Board of County Commissioners for Pasquotank County, will meet at the Court House in the town of E. City on the 4th Monday in May 1876, (being the 22nd day of the month) and set two days, for the purpose of revising the tax lists and valuation reported to them for 1876, and otherwise complete the List. At which time and place, any and all persons having any complaint, as to the valuation of their property, or the amount of tax charged against them, can appear and be heard by the Board in regard thereto. Any failing to list with the Assessors in their Township before they return their list to this Board, can do so by applying to this Board, up to the 1st Monday in July next. After 1st Monday in July next, ther will be liable to double Tax, and Fifty Dollars fine, or 30 days imprisonment. The Commissioners must enforce the law.

P. JOHN.
Chm'n Board Co'ty Com.

May 3.

AGENTS,

NEW BOOK,

Which in thrilling interest, sterling merito elegance and cheapness, has absolutely nl equal. It is "THE THING" for the Centennia period—takes on sight.

The *North American Review* says it is "deserving of *unqualified* praise; we anticipate for it an extensive popularity": the *Dubuque Times* says "Just such work as thousands of the American People will be glad to possess": the *Detroit Advertiser* calls it *preferable to any yet published.*" Any active man or woman of good address insured large profits and steady work for a year. For full particulars, address J. B. FORD & CO., 27 Park l lace, New York. 45 8.

National Hotel,

Delightfully Situated, next to Capitol Square,

RALEIGH, N. C.

A NEW HOUSE

Fine Rooms, well furnished and fitted up in the Best Style.

BATH ROOMS AND WATER CLOSETS ON EACH FLOOR.

Billiard Saloon in Basement.

C. S. BROWN, Prop

THE TRIUMPH TRUSS CO,

334 Bowery, N. Y.,

to whom was awarded the

Premium Medal

for the best Elastic Truss and Supporter at the last session of the

GREAT AMERICA INSTITUTE FAIR,

cure rupture in from 30 to 90 days, and offer $1.000 for a case they cannot cure. They employ a

First-class Lady Surgeon

Terms moderate. Cures Guaranteed. Orders filled by mail. Examination free. The usual discount to patrons. Send 10 cents for descriptive book to

Prof. W. H. BUANHAM, M. D.
March 3, 1874.—1yr. Chief Surgeon.

SAFE CO. MARVIN'S ARE THE BEST. SAFE

STANDARD

Fire and Burglar

SAFES.

Counter, Platform, Wagon & Track

SCALES.

Send for Price-List. Agents Wanted.

Marvin's Safe Co.,
265 Broadway, New York,
721 Chestnut St., Phila.

New Hardware Store.

In Elizabeth City, N. C.,

The subscriber has opened a New Store in

Corner Road and Ehringhaus Streets.

on Road Street, where will be fou a generl supply of

Hardware of all Kinds,

Builders tools,

Farming Implements;

Cutlery, Wagon

and

Harness Maker's Materials, etc., etc.

all new and of best quality.

put prices down to lowest figures for

THE CASH.

Give me a trial. My motto will be to try to please all.

B. C. BROTHERS.

TO THE good people of Elizabeth City and surrounding country I beg to say that I have a full and well selected Stock of GOODS for Seasonable sales, that will be sold at One Price Only—that one price as low as the lowest. I do not propose to sell goods at wholesale, but will sell at Live and let Live profits. The accommodation is mutual, you pay as they go please call at the Cash and One Price STORE.

FOWLER'S Cash and One Price STORE.

The stock consist of Dry Goods, Notions, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Clothing, Groceries, &c., and in the GROCERY Department will be found a full supply of Family Groceries. Dress Goods are usually kept in a first class Grocery Store. Papaline, Wool Hermani, Linens, Black and Fancy Silks, Pure Mohairs, Grenadines, Linseys and White Goods, Kid Gloves for either ladies or gents, Hosiery for all, Hamburg Edgings and insertions, Notions you will find Colored Thimbles, Sliver & Gents. Thimbles, Gutta Percha Goods shown & prices stated in words. Thanks for past patronage. Thanks for with pleasure.

WATER STREET,
ELIZ. CITY, N. C.

DRY POINT MILLS.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Manufacture

YELLOW PINE LUMBER,

Lath, Pickets

and

JUNIPER SHINGLES.

Especial attention paid to bill stuff. Ordinary sizes of building material on hand.

A. H. WHITCOMB Proprietor.

P. W. MELICK

FURNITURE

Books, News.

and NOVELTIES.

Orders for anything pertaining to the business will be promptly filled.

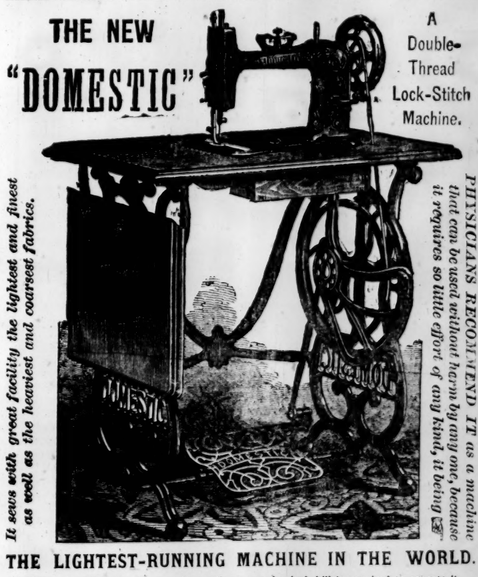
WATER TREET,

ELIZABETH CITY.

N. C.

THE NEW "DOMESTIC"

A Double-Thread Lock-Stitch Machine.



It sews with great facility the lightest and finest as well as the heaviest and coarsest fabrics.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND IT as a machine that can be used without hurting by any one, because it requires so little effort of any kind, it being

THE LIGHTEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

With our printed directions, no instruction or mechanical skill is required to operate it.

The construction of the machine is based upon a principle of unique and unequalled simplicity, comprising simple levers working upon centres. The bearings are few, and they are hardened and polished.

The machines are made at our new works in the city of Newark, N. J., with new special (patented) machinery and tools, constructed expressly to accomplish what we now offer.

Every machine fully warranted.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO.,
New York and Chicago.

FASHIONS

SAVINGS.—By using the "Domestic" Paper Fashions the most stylish and perfect-fitting costumes can be produced, at a large saving in MONEY to those who choose to make, or superintend the making of, their own garments. With the highest talent and the best facilities in all departments, and the best ideas of the most skillful modistes, both at home and abroad, we are enabled to attain results far above the reach of the average dress-maker. Our styles are always the latest and best. Our elegantly-illustrated catalogue mailed to any lady sending five cents with her address. Agents wanted everywhere.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO.,
New York and Chicago.

KEYSTONE

Printing Ink Co!

MANUFACTURERS OF

Printing Inks,

(Book and News Black.)

135 NORTH THIRD STREET,

PHILAELPHIA.

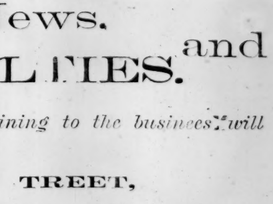
Our Inks are of a superior quality, being made from the best ingredients and under the personal supervision of a practical printer and pressman, therefore we will GUARANTEE EVERY POUND OF INK SOLD to be of a Superior Jet Black, Quick Dying and entirely Free from Setting Off.

Our prices are from 30 to 50 per cent, lower than any other Inks manufactured in the United States.

A trial of a sample keg will convince any printer that he has been paying nearly double what he should for his Inks in times past. Put up in kegs and barrels to suit purchasers. Address,

KEYSTONE PRINTING INK CO.,
135 North Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA

GOOD NEWS!



The railroad is expected to run on Zimmerman's Wharf, where the continual rush is for the best Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, English Syrup, Lime, Teas, Vinegar, Spices, Soaps and all kinds of *Canned Fruits* such as Pine Apples, Peaches, Tomatoes, Corn; al kinds of Pickles, Crackers, Pork, Hay, &c at *Lowest Cash Prices.* All can be convinced by calling at

1Six thousand Pounds Blue fish, Salt and at owest cash Prices, and 100 Bushels Long Island N. Y. Earley Rose and P each low Potatoes, at the lowest Prices.

ZIMMERMAN'S Wharf

$250 A MONTH—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first class. Particulars sent free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo.

GREAT MEDICAL BOOK and Secrets for Ladies and Gents ce e for two stamps. Address,

St. Joseph Medical Institute,
Joseph, Mo.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUNTAIN HEAD

for

BARGAINS.

NEW

FALL

AND

WINTER

GOODS

OF ALL KINDS

AND

IN THE LATEST

STYLES.

BRODRICKS & SMITH,

3 & 5 Water St.

Offer great Inducements this all and invie your careful examination of their STOCK

Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

THE ELIZABETH CITY

Bakery & confectionery Store

Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies always on hand. Also a good variety of candies, Fruit, Nuts, Figs, Raisins, Pickles, Crackers, Cheese, Butter—in short, everything in the Bakery, Confectionery line always on hand. Families supplied with Bread, Cakes and Pies on reasonable terms. Come and see,

WILLIAM STEGER.

Road St.

THOMAS K. GLANVILLE,
Eliza eth City, N. C.

House, Sign

AND

ORNAMENTAL Painting.

The reputation as a Painter is well known in this and the surrounding counties and promptness with which he has fulfilled orders and the fair fairness with which work is carried on has always secured him the hopes will again shower him a liberal patronage.

JNO. S. WATCH,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

Manufacturer of Wagons, Buggies, Carriages, &c.

The want of any kind of a Vehicle would do well to give me a call.

REPAIRING

Done at short notice and at Give me a call.

JONES

Livery Stables

AT

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

I would announce to my friends and the public that I am still at the old place on

MAIN STREET,

A few doors west of Road, and keep horses buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons promptly accomodated at all times and reasonable terms.

ARTHUR L. JONES.

TO SPORTSMEN!

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he continues at the old stand on

ROAD STREET,

And keeps on hand a good assortment of

GUNS,

Rifles, Pistols, Sporting Apparatus,

And also a fine selection of

CUTLERY.

He may at all times be found either in his Store prepared to accomodate customers with New Goods, or in his shop adjoining, willing and happy to repair any article in his line of business.

GEO. W. BELL.

GIVE ME WORK!

J. M. MATHEWS,

Near Brother's Livery Stables.

ATLANTIC HOTEL

NORFOLK, VA.

R. S. DODSON, PROPRIETOR.

BOARD, First and Second floors per Day $2.0
Third and Fourth
Special Terms for Permanent Board

June 18th, 87

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Domestic Recipes.

RICE CAKE.—One pound of ground rice, one pound of sugar, half pound butter, six eggs; flavor with lemon or vanilla, or to suit taste.

QUEEN'S CAKE.—One pound of sugar, three-fourths pound of butter, eight eggs, beaten separately; one pound of flour, one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder, two cupfuls of currants.

RICE AS IN INDIA.—Into a saucepan of two quarts of water, when boiling, throw a tablespoonful of salt; then pour in one pint of rice, previously well washed in cold water. Let it boil twenty minutes, throw out into a colander, drain, and put back in the saucepan, which should be stood near the fire for several minutes.

TOMATO CATSUP.—One bushel ripe tomatoes, slice and sprinkle with plenty of salt; put in porcelain lined kettle and simmer three or four hours; strain through a colander or sieve, then put in a flannel bag the following spices, bruised: Two ounces black pepper (whole), two ounces bird'seye pepper, two ounces cinnamon, one ounce of mace, four ounces white mustard seed, two ounces allspice, half a pound of garlic, peeled and sliced. Boil down to a thick consistency. While boiling throw in the bag of spices; allow it to remain in half an hour. When boiled to the requisite thickness allow it to cool; put in bottles. Catsup from this recipe will keep for twenty years if well corked.

TO BONE A SHOULDER OF VEAL, MUTTON OR LAMB.—Spread a clean cloth upon it, with the skin downward; with a sharp knife cut off the flank from the inner side, nearly down to the bladebone, of which detach the edges first, then work the knife under it, keeping it always close to the bone, and using all possible precaution not to pierce the outer skin. When it is in every part separated from the flesh, loosen it from the socket with the point of the knife and remove it; or, without dividing the two bones, cut round the joint until it is freed entirely from the meat, and proceed to detach the second bone. A most excellent grill may be made by leaving sufficient meat for it upon the bones of a shoulder of mutton when they are removed from the joint.

Farm Hints.

There is always a little doubt about what seed will produce, and always must be. With cions and cuttings there is no uncertainty.

So far as we have observed (both races together and in the same neighborhood) more spare honey is obtained from the common bees than from Italians, and as many swarms.

For a solution for coating over large limbs in an orchard take two parts of resin, one part beeswax, and linseed oil to make it thin enough to apply with a brush. It makes a very nice coat.

No man having a farm or village lot should neglect to plant fruit trees and grapevines. Every corner and waste place should be occupied by a tree or vine to bear fruit.

An old New Englander once remarked, when advised to pinch back his blackberry bushes, to keep them within bounds and make them bear better: "That's so! I can remember when I lived down at Dartmouth, that we always found the most blackberries on the bushes that the old cow had browsed down."

There is no better way to keep hams through the summer, free from taint or insects, than by hanging them up in the smokehouse, which is, of course, to be kept perfectly dark. Where there is no smokehouse, or dark room, sew each ham up in a canvas bag and thoroughly whitewash it. We have also kept them perfectly by rubbing into them wood ashes, packing in barrels and covering with ashes.

It has long been known that sowing plaster when the dew is on or before the fall of rain gives better results than when sown in dry weather, and the reason is obvious, viz.: that the plaster dissolves in part in such rain or dew, and this directly aids the plant; but I never heard that any benefit was derived in such cases from a thunder storm, any more than from any other shower.

Culture of Celery.

Celery likes a cool, moist situation, and if a trifle shaded all the better. If it is planted in an open situation exposed to the sun, it sometimes burns, and this causes rust. This, however, is not the most frequent cause. Celery should neither be hoed nor earthed up when moistened with dew or rain, nor when the ground is moist. It should be done when all the soil and plant are dry, otherwise rust is sure to be the result. If the soil is permitted between the leaf stalks or in the heart of the plant at earthing up, rust or rot, or both, is the compensation. This is one reason why we dislike celery of a branching habit, the work of earthing well is so difficult. A dwarfish plant of straight, compact growth is altogether the safest and best. While on this subject we will say, never let celery become so dry as to wilt, either while growing, or when taken up for consumption or storing. It will never recover from such treatment, but always remain tough and hollow. Keep celery growing rapidly, and when taken up for pitting do not allow it to show the least sign of wilting, nor keep it exposed to light for a long time. If you wish to know what really good celery is, have a few dozen plants under special care. Give them a good soaking of manure water every two or three days. Do not earth up until the plants are at least eighteen inches in height. Then bank up the shortest leaf—where it is attached to the leaf stalk. After the heart has grown to the height of the outside leaves, bank up again, so that you have about two feet of the plant earthed up. In a few weeks after the last banking the celery will be fit for use.

A Singular Man.

An eccentric man, who died a short time ago, had left written directions minutely describing how he wished to be buried. On the hillside above his residence he had prepared for himself a sepulcher cut in the solid rock, with a stone fitted into the opening, that was to be sealed up with cement. He desired that no sexton, undertaker or hearse should be employed at his funeral. His coffin was made by a workman from blackwalnut which he had kept in his house for this purpose. The coffin was to be sealed up in a lead lined box. The funeral was to take place immediately after breakfast, and the only service was to be a prayer. His own horses were to convey him to the tomb, and he had selected eight pall bearers. These directions were followed at the funeral.

An Ingenious Piece of Work.

The Colorado State building on the Centennial grounds is in the form of a Greek cross, in the center and under the cupola of which is suspended a bell ingeniously constructed out of grains in the stalk, grasses, and broomcorn brush, while the tongue consists of a bell-shaped gourd suspended at the end of an elongated club gourd of over six feet by about two inches in diameter. The bell is eight feet nine inches across the bottom, and eight feet six inches high, and is in the same proportion, and bears the same inscription, as the old Revolutionary relic in Independence Hall: "Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land to all the inhabitants thereof (Lev., xxv. 10)."

Poisoned by a Lead Pencil.

The head bookkeeper of a leading establishment in Baltimore was badly poisoned by putting a lead pencil in his mouth. He was in the counting-room at an early hour, and on beginning work he used a new lead pencil. While in the midst of his calculation, he inadvertently put his pencil in his mouth, as is the habit of many. He immediately became unwell, with a nauseous taste in his mouth, and expectorated considerably in order to get rid of it. The sick feeling continued, and he became so much worse that he was compelled to be conveyed home. A physician was summoned and antidotes administered, and relief was obtained.

Singular Trance Case.

In the Brooklyn, (N. Y.) trance case, so-called, a few days ago, there was not left a shadow of a doubt that Ida Walthers was dead, but the remarkable fact in connection with the case is that her mother narrowly escaped burial alive in Germany. A case very similar to that of MRS. Walthers is recorded early in the century at a place called Hay, in Wales, in the person of a woman named Prosser, who had for a long time been ailing. Her body was laid out by an experienced nurse, usually employed on such occasions, who on returning to the house, in about six hours, and observing that the hands had been moved, concluded that some one had been in the room; but on going up to the supposed corpse, was staggered at the words: "Do not close my mouth for I am not quite dead." When Mrs. Prosser recovered sufficiently to sit up in her room, she declared that she had heard all the conversation which passed relative to her funeral, but, from extreme weakness, had not the power of speech or motion. It is in warm weather that the greatest danger of a mistake occurs, more especially in the case of poor persons in crowded quarters, who are naturally anxious to be relieved as speedily as possibly of such an encumbrance. The system which prevails in Mayence and other German towns would be likely to prove a great boon to many poor families. The body is removed to a place especially appointed, all precautions being meanwhile taken to secure immediate attention should the supposed deceased give signs of life. That the apprehension of this dreadful fate preys upon the minds of many, is evident from the requests made and directions left. The late Lord Lytton was most urgent in his injunctions on this point, leaving, if we remember aright, orders that even a surgical operation was to be performed to ascertain beyond a doubt that he was dead. It may have been that this was suggested by the experience of an English peeress who revived when in her coffin, in consequence of a person cutting off her finger to secure a valuable ring, a keepsake which she had requested to have buried with her. M. Bouchut says that the only infallible tests, without resorts to such expedients as these, are the stethoscope and decomposition. The former in capable hands amply suffices. However deathlike may be the appearance, the beating of the heart is always perceptible in the case of those in whom life is not extinct.

The Potato Beetle.

A letter was read at the American farmers' club from H. B. Byington, Albion, N. Y., who desired to hear the members' opinions as to the most effective remedy for the potato bug; also, if there is not some less dangerous remedy than the paris green so largely recommended.

In reply President N. C. Ely read a letter from Professor Packard, which has recently been published by the Agricultural Experiment Station at Middletown, Conn. In this Professor Packard stated that the potato bug may be looked for early in June. Its eggs will be found on the under surface of the leaves. The beetle itself is a roundish insect half an inch long. It is larger than the lady bug, which it resembles. The grub is thick, fat, and orange red in color, lives about ten days on the leaves and stems, after which it enters the ground to become a beetle. Thus nearly all the life of the insect is passed on the plant. The offspring of last year's beetles will begin to lay eggs in about fifty days from the time the egg from which itself sprung was deposited. Probably not more than two crops of them will appear in our climate, but each female is capable of producing 1,000 eggs. The remedies suggested in this letter are hand picking, both of the mature beetle, the grubs and the eggs. These should all be burned. Paris green is also largely used. It may be mixed with plaster, flour or fine dry earth, and dusted on the plants from a sifter, or applied stirred up in water, about a tablespoonful to a bucketful, and thrown from a syringe or sprinkled from a watering pot. In either case care must be taken not to breathe the dust or handle with the naked hands. Professor Packard advised that no time be lost, as the beetle has appeared in alarming numbers in many parts of the East.

John Crane again advocated the paris green theory on in sprays.

E. Ware Sylvester thought the great secret of success by in attacking the beetle early, and approved of paris green in the proportions advised in the letter, thrown from a watering pot with a small rose perforated with small holes.

Dr. Trimble agreed in the main with Professor Packard's statements, but could not comprehend that the female lays so many eggs.

Races Against Time.

A New York correspondent says: Such feats as Parker's and Peralto's have been performed before. Nell H. Mowery, August 2, 1868, at San Francisco, rode thirty horses three hundred miles in eight hours two minutes and forty-eight seconds. In 1856 a pony rider, Jack Powers, carried the mails from Los Angeles to Monterey, two hundred and twenty-five miles, in twenty-four hours, lassoing his horses from the herd of spare ones driven with him, as is the custom on the plains and also with the fast messengers of the Manitoban half breeds. In 1858, at San Francisco, using fourteen horses, he rode one hundred and fifty miles in six hours forty-three minutes thirty-four seconds, and Tom McNabb rode two hundred miles within ten hours also at the California capital. George Osbaldeston, "the 'squire," in Nov mber, 1831, for a wager of two thousand guineas, using twenty-six horses, and riding over a four mile course on a stormy day, heavy rain falling for four hours of the match, made two hundred miles in eight hours forty-two minutes, the actual running time being seven hours nineteen minutes and four seconds. He rode one horse (Tranby, that was afterward brought to America, and sired some of our best stock(sixteen miles, one twelve, seventeen eight, and nine four. Two hours afterward he had taken a bath and ridden to town to dinner, where they "kept it up" in the characteristic style of those days—and nights.

A Tiny Watch.

A watchmaker of New Castle has invented a piece of ingenious mechanism, which is thus described: It consists of a set of gold studs, in one of which is a miniature watch, which keeps excellent time. The combined weight of the two studs and the watch, which are all connected together, is one ounce and a half. The face of the watch is about the size of a silver three cent piece, and with its surroundings of gold, looks much like a small compass. When the watch and studs are on a shirt front they are about two inches apart, and by turning the upper one (in the same manner that a stem-winding watch is wound) the timepiece is wound. In setting the hands the lower stud is revolved. The most remarkable thing about the timepiece is that it is not like ordinary watches, but has a pendulum resembling that of a clock. The pendulum will move correctly in whatever position the watch is placed—even when it is reversed and run at the top instead of the bottom.

Window Glass.

Window glass are said to have been used as early as the fifth or sixth century in some of the churches in Italy, but it was not until the eleventh century that glass windows were seen in England. Previous to that time, shutters made of wood, strained linen cloth, or paper soaked in oil, were in fashion, and continued to be used for two or three centuries longer by the common people, glass being a luxury that only the rich could afford. So late as the year 1567 there is an account of a survey of Amwick Castle, in which the recommendation occurs that the glass windows should be taken out and laid up when "lordshippe was not there, because throwe extream windes the glasses of the windowes dooth decay and waste, and the decay thereof shall be very costlie and chargeable to be repayed."

Centennial Notes.

Salt reindeer tongues are from Nova Zembla.

The Corliss engine weighs eight hundred tons.

One firm displays in a diamond necklace, studs and earrings a value of $50,000.

In the Canada log and timber building is the section of a white pine, eight feet five inches in diameter and 664 years old.

Russia exhibits a fur carpet in Mosaic made of 3,000 pieces of furs. The fine wools of Russia are the Metis and Tzigai and Negreti.

A piece of armor plate is on exhibition for the ironclad Puritan, constructing at Chester, Pa. It is ten feet long, three feet eight inches wide, twelve and three-fourth inches thick.

Portugal has a list of at least 2,000 lots in cereals, wines, liquors, preserved fruits and meats, olive oils, leguminous articles, and wool and cotton in the raw and manufactured state.

Many nations exhibit vegetables in cans hermetically sealed. In England, young cabbages are called greens; still smaller are called sprouts. The ordinary greens are termed turnip tops.

Peru exhibits specimens of the 100,000 tons of guano she annually exports; also silver that led Pizarro to deeds of valor and brigandism, two hundred years ago. Their cocoa contains sixteen nutritive qualities.

A solid piece of silver in the Mexican department is circular shaped, and about six feet in diameter. It is the product of 272 tons; its weight is 4,002 pounds. It produced 2354 ounces to the ton; the cost of production was $1.76 per ton.

A resident of Joplin, Mo., named J. C. Temple, arrived at the Missouri State building with a wheelbarrow load of fifty pounds of native mineral ore, which he had wheeled all the way from home, a distance of 1,500 miles. The feat was the result of a wager.

Russia is daily adding to her cases (pastiles). Fruit paste is a specialty, also dried blood, liquid coffee, preserved fruits and meats, rye flour, seal grease, and a large variety of leather. The largest list of exhibits are from Warsaw and St. Petersburg. The government makes an extensive display; so do the nobility.

A Polish Greeting.

The Rev. A. Mielcuszny, pastor of a Polish church in New York city, has recently received from his countrymen in Europe an address in the Polish language on the occasion of the centennial of American independence, which, translated and undersigned by the Poles here, will be sent to President Grant in Washington. The text runs thus:

"AMERICANS—A hundred years has passed away since you attained by your spirit and arms your independence, one of the dearest national treasures, and you have begun to build up the land of your fathers, which has attained such great prosperity. In this immeasurable undertaking Poles took part, and the Poles of to-day, who keep in their hearts a fervent love for these treasures, are struggling for the same. The Polish people, wrestling during a hundred years with their enemies, who are trying to extirpate them, see in your progress their own, and they have manifested their sympathy to you in your national struggle. The grateful American people have immortalized the memory of mutual feelings by the erection of monuments to Pulaski and Kosciusko, whose names are engraved deep on the hearts of all. Happier than we, you have reached a new world; you are the vanguards of liberty, and you give an example of adherence to faith and opinions to all men. Europe may well be jealous of you in this matter. In the present festival time of your national jubilee, the Poles in the midst of their ruin and oppression, but full faith in the restoration of the liberty of their fatherland, reach the fraternal hand to you, wishing you a splendid existence, and a still greater development of your national life. United with you through the ties of national efforts in the holy cause of independence, we say, may the United States of America long prosper."

A Wife's Right.

A curious question in divorce law was decided by Judge Barrett in the New York supreme court, in the suit of Miller against Miller. Mrs. Miller obtained a divorce from her husband on the only ground which New York law recognizes as a cause for absolute divorce, and her husband was ordered to pay her $3,000, afterward reduced to $2,000 a year, partly for herself, partly for the children. The husband failed to pay it. Meanwhile his father died, leaving an estate of three-quarters of a million, but placing this son's share in the hands of a trustee to see that this son was kept above want. This share gives an income of about $5,000 per annum to the chief defendant in the suit. He did not pay the alimony required by the decree of divorce to Mrs. Miller, and she brought this suit against him and trustees of his father's will to restrain the payment of his father's provision for him, until he paid the support to her and his children ordered by the court. On the first proceeding the supreme court, general term, denied her claim to an injunction on the ground that she had not by exhausted her common law remedy by execution against her husband. On this application she showed that the sheriff was unable to get from her husband the support the court had awarded her, and the judge decides that equity will enforce a right such as hers and not allow a husband to squander his income, even if limited to his own use by a father, without providing for the support of his wife and children as decreed by law. He therefore continues the injunction.

A Batch of Counterfeits.

A flood of counterfeit money appears to have burst upon the country, and it is well for those receiving bills to be on their guard. From an exchange we quote a list of counterfeits, which may be useful for reference:

$20 bills on the National Bank of Utica, New York.

$10 bills on the Farmers' and Manufacturers' Bank of Poughkeepsie.

$5 bills on the First National Bank of Chicago, Illinois.

$5 bills on the First National Bank of Paxton, Illinois.

$5 bills on the First National Bank of Canton, Illinois.

$5 bills on the First National Bank of Peoria, Illinois.

$5 bills on the First National Bank of Aurora, Illinois.

$5 bills on the First National Bank of Galena, Illinois.

$5 bills on the National Bank of Northamptou, Massachusetts.

$5 bills on the Hampden Bank of Westfield, Massachusetts.

$5 bills on Mechanics' National Bank of New Bedford, Massachusetts.

$5 bills on the Traders' National Bank of Chicago, Illinois.

$5 bills on the First National Bank of Lonisville, Kentucky.

We are informed there is no such bank in existence as the First National Bank of Galena, Illinois.

Kissing the Maid.

A lady in Jamestown suspected her husband was in the habit of kissing Katy, the cook, and resolved to detect him in the act. After watching for days she heard him come in one evening, and quietly pass into the kitchen. Now Katie was out that evening, and the kitchen was dark. Burning with jealousy, the wife took some matches in her hand and hastily placing the shawl over her head, as Katie sometimes did, entered the kitchen by the back door and was almost immediately seized and embraced in the most ardent manner. With her head almost bursting with rage and jealousy, the injured wife prepared to administer a terrible rebuke to her faithless spouse. Tearing herself from his fond embrace, she struck a match and stood face to face with—the hired man. Her husband says his wife never treated him so well since the first month they were married as she has for the past few days.

Fashion Notes.

Long gloves, reaching almost to the elbow, of white undressed kid, are worn with what are called *costumes centenaire* in Paris.

An exquisite dinner dress, lately imported from Paris, is of Marie Louise blue silk, with pipings and facings, and inside plaitings of cardinal red silk.

Toque hats are worn by those ladies to whom English round hats are not becoming. They are trimmed mostly in the back where the brims turn up.

In London there is a general demand for old English, Spanish and Jesuit point laces for flounces, collars and cuffs, sleeve lappets, ties and handkerchiefs.

Buff chamois leather basques and aprons embroidered in gay colors, with chain stitch and point Russe, are novelties shown, to be worn over dark blue, brown or green silk skirts.

The fashionable carriage toilet at the moment is a black silk costume with a white or cream chip hat covered with flowers and cream lace, and a bunch of violets or heliotrope at the waist.

Rough Swiss straws of creamy tint trimmed with tri-colors, stylishly modified in full shades, are found at first-class millinery houses. They are intended for second best bonnets during the Centennial season.

The Crowe English round hats are trimmed with velvet, silk and feathers. No ribbon is seen on them. They are of English straw and fine chips, in various high steeple crowned shapes, but the favorite is the Cavalier. They are imported from London in small quantities for the exclusives of Newport. They are the most elegant demi-dress hat of the season, but they are immensely costly.

Some exceptional costumes have been produced in Paris called *costumes centenaire*. They have pointed corsages, opening very low over a high kerchief of muslin, with short puffed sleeves completed by long, open muslin sleeves. Long gloves only are worn with them.

Small, creamy, and delicately tinted wood and field flowers; the crocus, cowslip, buttercup, daisy, small poppies, violets, bluets, lilacs, and long stemmed and thickly clustered blossoms, wreathe the front or encircle the crown and hang down behind or on side of the most fashionable bonnets.

Piper, the Murderer.

Piper, who was hanged in Boston for the murder of the little girl Mabe. Young, made a final statement before his death, showing conclusively that his confession of the different murders of Mabel Young and the domestic Bridget Lanergan and the assault on Mary Tyner was altogether true. He says he committed the assault on the Tyner girl with a plumber's hammer, which he had got from the Warren avenue church, of which he was sexton, and that after the deed he washed it and scraped the blood spots with a penknife, and that he buried it in the cellar of the church. He made a diagram of the place where he buried it, and officers went to the spot and found the hammer with blood spots on it and the marks of the penknife. He says that he had spent the night with the girl, and, to get back the money he paid her, he beat her with the hammer as she was sleeping, stole the money, and jumped out of the window. Mabel Young, he says, he enticed into the belfry tower for a foul purpose, and, the child struggling and crying out, he struck her on the head with the bat and left her as he previously described in his confession. Lindregan he murdered that she might not tell on him. Piper didn't make confession of additional crimes on the night before his execution to his spiritual adviser, as had been rumored. He, however, had a long conference with this friend, Rev. Dr. Eddy, and in this declared that he had told the whole truth. His remains were buried privately from his parents' residence, in Mount Hope cemetery.

Sale of Short-horns.

The Durham Lawn herd of short-horns, owned by Col. Robert Holloway, of Alexis, Ill., was sold by auction at Dexter park, Chicago. Buyers were present from all parts of the United States and Canada, and the bidding was spirited. Sixty-five head were sold, and a total sum of more than $70,000 was realized. Among the important sales were: Imported Oxford Bean Second, $3,800, to Seth Jacobs, West Liberty, Iowa; Geneva Duchess of Goodness, with bull calf, $2,500; London Duchess Fifteenth, $3,925; Eleventh Belle Duchess of Pinmwood, $3,050; Fourth Tuberose, of Brattleboro, $3,025; Rose of Sharon, of Durham Lawn, $4,250; Imperial Waterloo, Jr., $2,750; Countess of Cornwall, $1,825; Roan Duchess Frost, of Durham Lawn, $1,300; Roan Duchess Seventh, of Bow Park, $3,250; Roan Duchess Tenth, of Auvergne, $1,700; Bright Eyes Eighth, $1,500; Imperial Golden Drop Second, $1,800.

The sales of bulls were also important. Imperial Oxford Beau Second brought $3,800; Duke of Thebano, $1,060; Grand Avidie, $1,425; Ranger Prince, $975. The average price for cows was $1,136, and for bulls, $814.

Labor Statistics.

The annual report of the Massachusetts labor bureau contains some suggestive facts as to the relation of rent and other costs of living to the wages of the working classes. While in the cities the daily wages of male workmen may be nearly averaged at $2, throughout the State they do not exceed $1.33. The rental paid on a total average is between a fourth and a fifth of the income, but almost twice as high rent is paid in Boston as in some of the rural towns; and while in general twenty-three per cent. of the male workmen are house owners, in Boston this is only the case with nine per cent. But in Westfield and Springfield there is the highest average cost of living. A curious circumstance shown by the returns is that where the head of the family works alone and his wife and children receive no wages, he earns more than when either wife or children are at work; and that when he is thus assisted by both wife and children he earns the least.

Care for the Women.

There are various indications that the visit of the Prince of Wales to India may institute some important reforms in that country. The old restrictions placed upon women in India were relaxed so much that they can hardly be so severe hereafter. For the first time the women were liberated from the hard walls of the zenana, and were seen in open carriags, unveiled, enjoying with rapture the fireworks and other festivities. They were given to understand that this unprecedented freedom was granted at the express desire of the prince, and he will always be regarded by them as their liberator. It is also stated that the prince rebuked the insolence of certain Englishmen toward natives in such a way as has produced an excellent effect.

Definition of Law.

The Newark *Daily* says: A prominent lawyer recently gave the following definition of the law: It is simply an effort to shift the responsibility of the decision. The jury of laymen, befogged by the pleadings, make up their verdict with the understanding that if there is anything wrong about it the supreme court, composed of lawyers, will make it all right. The supreme court settles it according to law, with the understanding that the laymen of the court of appeals will adjust the equity. The court of errors order a new trial, and it comes back to where it started and begins again with the jury of laymen. It is simply a mill that goes round and round and grinds up the property of fools.

A ventriloquist fell overboard and was drowned in Lake Erie the other day. When the cry of "Help, help," came from under the guards, the deck hands said he "couldn't fool them," and went right along with their work.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

Connecticut's lower House has, by a large vote, passed a law reducing the legal rate of interest from seven per cent. to six.....The Herzegovinian chiefs having refused an armistice offered by the Porte, Austria refuses to sustain them any longer, and they will soon be out of funds.....At a sale of shorthorn cattle in Toronto, Canada, fifty-four head were sold at good prices; the largest amount being $23,600 for the third Airdrie Duchess, and the second Airdrie Duchess bringing $21,000. Albert Crane, of Kansas, purchased both..... The final competition for places on the American rifle team resulted in the success of Farwell, Hyde, Weber, Dakin, Yale, Bruce, Schafer, Fulton, Overbaugh, Anderson, Jewell and Washburne.....Michael Downey, of Brooklyn, N. Y., while insane from drink, shot his wife and then committed suicide.

President Grant sent the following message to the editor of the *Sunday School Times*: "Your favor asking a message from me to the children and youth of the United States, to accompany your centennial number, is this moment received. My advice to Sunday-schools no matter what the denomination, is: Hold fast to the Bible as the sheet-anchor of your liberties; write its precepts in your hearts and practice them in your lives. To the influence of this book are we indebted for all the progress made in true civilization, and to this we must look as our guide in the future. 'Righteousness exalteth a nation; but sin is a reproach to any people.'".....Malcolmson & Co., linen manufacturers in various Irish cities, have failed, their liabilities amounting to over $5,000,000.....Hayti is still in an unsettled condition, and provisions are scarce.....The bureau of agriculture shows a slight reduction of area in the cotton crop, this year, but announces that the promises are generally good for a fair crop.....Winslow has been released by the English authorities..... The Franklin Telegraph Co. has leased its lines for ninety-nine years to the Atlantic and Pacific Co., at an annual rental of $25,000.....Mrs. Abraham Lincoln has completely recovered her sanity.

The platform adopted by the Republican national convention at Cincinnati sets forth as follows: The Republican party has preserved the government to the hundredth anniversary; the great truth was spoken at its cradle, that all men are created equal, etc. Until those truths are cheerfully obeyed, and, if needed, vigorously enforced, the work of the Republican party is unfinished; the permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Union, the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights, are duties to which the Republican party are sacredly pledged; and we declare it to be the solemn obligation of the government to put into exercise all their constitutional powers for removing any just causes of discontent on the part of any classes, and securing to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of all civil, political and public rights. To this end we imperatively demand a congress and chief executive whose courage and fidelity to these duties shall not falter until these results are placed beyond dispute or recall. The platform declares that all obligations of the government must be paid in coin; that the invariable rule for appointments to office should have reference to the honesty, fidelity and capacity of appointees, giving to the party in proper those places where harmony and vigor of administration require its policy to be represented, but permitting all others to be filled by persons selected with sole reference to efficiency of the public service; will hold all public officers to a rigid responsibility, and engage that the prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trusts shall be speedy, thorough and unsparing; demands an amendment to the Constitution of the United States forbidding the application of any public funds or property for the benefit of any school or institution under sectarian control; that the tariff should be so adjusted as to promote the interests of American labor and advance the prosperity of the whole country; opposes further gifts of public lands to railroads and corporations; calls for treaties with foreign governments to secure the protection of immigrants; declares it the immediate duty of Congress to fully investigate the effect of the immigration and importation of Mongolians on the moral and material interests of the country; sets forth that the honest demands of women for additional rights and privileges and immunities should be treated with respectful consideration; declares that Congress has the right to control the Territories and abolish polygamy; declares that the pledges to the soldiers must be fulfilled; deprecates all sectional feeling, and regrets that the Democratic party counts as its chief hope of success upon the electoral vote of a united South, secured through the efforts of those who were recently arrayed against the nation; charges the Democratic party as being the same in character and spirit as when it sympathized with treason, and with making its control of the House of Representatives the triumph and opportunity of the nation's recent foes; and warns the country against trusting a party thus alike unworthy, recreant and incapable; declares, in conclusion, that the national administration merits commendation for its honorable work in the management of the domestic and foreign affairs, and President Grant deserves the continued and hearty gratitude of the American people for his patriotism and his immense services in war and in peace.

The seventh and last ballot in the Republican convention at Cincinnati resulted as follows, the vote being by States:

	Hayes		Hayes
Alabama	—	17 New York	61 9
Arkansas	1	11 North Carolina	20 —
California	6	6 Ohio	44 —
Colorado	—	6 Oregon	— 6
Connecticut	3	2 Pennsylvania	34 34
Delaware	—	2 Rhode Island	2 2
Florida	—	8 South Carolina	7 —
Georgia	—	14 Tennessee	18 6
Illinois	2	35 Texas	15 1
Indiana	25	13 Vermont	10 —
Iowa	—	22 Virginia	8 14
Kansas	—	10 West Virginia	4 6
Kentucky	24	11 Wisconsin	— 10
Louisiana	2	14 Arizona	— 2
Maine	—	14 Dakota	— 2
Maryland	—	16 District Columbia	— 2
Massachusetts	21	8 Idaho	— 2
Michigan	22	1 Montana	2 —
Minnesota	—	5 New Mexico	— 2
Mississippi	16	— Utah	— 2
Missouri	10	20 Washington	— 2
Nebraska	—	6 Wyoming	— 2
Nevada	6		
New Hampshire	8	7 Totals	384 351
New Jersey	6	12	

Alabama gave three, Connecticut seven, Georgia one, Illinois five, and Alabama five votes for Bristow.

Rutherford B. Hayes, the Republican candidate for President of the United States, was born in Delaware, Ohio, October 4th, 1822. He graduated at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, and afterward attended the Cambridge law school. In his thirty-fourth year he begun to practice law in Cincinnati, and shortly after received an appointment as city solicitor, which he held until the war broke out, when he went into service as major of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteers, was promoted to colonel, and was severely wounded in the arm at South Mountain. He had received a brigadiergeneralship when he was nominated in 1864 to represent the second Congressional district of Ohio, and was elected. In 1866 he was renominated and re-elected. He had served but one session in the Fortieth Congress, when he was elected governor of Ohio. In 1869 he was again nominated for governor and elected. Last fall he was elected governor for the third time.....Congressman William A. Wheeler, who has received the Republican nomination for Vice-President, is a native of Malone, Franklin county, N. Y., and was born June 3, 1819. After a short course in the university of Vermont, Mr. Wheeler studied law and took up practice in his native county. He was elected district-attorney, an assemblyman, and a State senator—presiding over the Senate in 1858 and 1859. In 1860 he took a seat in Congress. In 1867 Mr. Wheeler served as chairman of the New York constitutional convention. He was re-elected to Congress in 1868, and made chairman of the committee on the Pacific railroad.

The black plague has broken out in Persian Koordistan..... While Templeton's woolen factory at Ayr, Great Britain, was on fire recently the roof fell in. Twenty-four women were buried in the ruins and perished..... Mr. Bristow will retire from the Cabinet at the end of the month, as his private business demands his entire attention.....A report from Colorado states that the Sioux Indians attacked a cattle ranche at Tremont's Orchard, about eighty miles down the Platte, killing fifteen men, and driving off the stock..... Christian Klotz murdered Almira Street at Clermont Mills, Md., and was taken into a wood, and there hung himself before the young lady's friends.....Two Cabinet ministers were killed and one wounded in Constantinople by Hassin, an insubordinate officer..... Six people were killed and thirteen wounded by the explosion of the boiler of the Mississippi steamer Oriole.

A new railway has just been opened from Denver to the Rio Grande. The President sent messages to both branches of Congress urging the necessity of speedy action on the Appropriation bills.....In Boston Peralso rode 110 miles in fifteen seconds less than five hours, using twenty mustangs..... Henry Scriver, assistant cashier of the New York Methodist book concern, is under arrest for embezzling $15,000 worth of bonds belonging to the establishment.....A family, consisting of David Reed, his wife and two sons, flooded out of their house at Huntington, Pa., by the late rain, were drowned in crossing a swollen mountain stream..... Deputy Sheriff Smith, of Dawson county, Neb., was killed while endeavoring to arrest a desperado named Howell. The man was subsequently arrested, and at night was taken from the jail by a masked mob and hanged. .....By the wrecking of a freight train on the Greenville and Columbia (S. C.) railway the conductor and all the train hands were killed..... A fire broke out in a lumber yard at St. John's, in the province of Quebec, Canada, and a fierce wind carried sparks far and near and fanned them into flames, so that in a short time the entire business portion of the town was on fire, and in a few hours was completely consumed, notwithstanding the aid from Montreal and St. Albans, Vt. Every place of business and public office were destroyed, including about fifty stores, five hotels, two factories, two banks, the United States and British custom houses, the American consulate, post-office, *News* office, six boats at the wharves, several lumber mills, and a large number of residences and other buildings. Several persons were burned to death. The loss cannot fall short of $1,500,000, of which there is an insurance of only about $200,000. More than 350 families were left houseless, and were obliged to put up in the government barrracks. The fire is supposed to have been incendiary.

The people of New York were nonsuited in the canal ring Albany basin case. .....Six men were killed by a dynamite explosion at Glasgow, Scotland.....Moscow, Russia, has suffered from a fire which destroyed fifty houses..... Reports from the fisheries in the neighborhood of Cape Breton are most encouraging. .....A fire at Athens, N. Y., destroyed several boats and the Hudson river depot, including one hundred loaded freight cars. Loss, $400,000.....The Barbadoes riots were not caused by any suffering among the people, but on account of the impression prevailing among the negroes that the queen had given all the property on the island to be divided among them, and that it was wrongfully withheld.

James Baird, the millionaire ironmaster who recently gave $2,500,000 to the Scottish church, is dead.....The mother of the late sultan is credited with having instigated and planned the recent assassination of the Turkish ministers out of revenge..... The war between Egypt and Abyssinia being over, the army of the former power is returning home. .....Three men were instantly killed by the explosion of the tugboat Workman in New York harbor.....E. H. Rollins, Republican, has been elected to the United States Senate by the New Hampshire Legislature..... The Bay sugar refinery of San Francieco, a seven-story brick block, was destroyed by fire. Loss, $350,000; insurance, $225,000.....Treasurer New and Solicitor Wilson have resigned.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

Mr. Sargent (Rep.), of California, presented the memorial of citizens of Los Angeles county, Cal., setting forth the evils of Chinese immigration, and favoring such action by Congress as will prevent the same. Referred.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, submitted the following joint resolution, which was referred:

Be it resolved, &c., That should the government of one or more countries invite a conference or convention to consider the important question of the relative value of gold and silver, and the adoption of international measures for the removal of embarrassments arising therefrom, the President of the United States is authorized to appoint three properly qualified persons as commissioners to attend such conference.

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill providing devices and inscriptions upon the coins of the United States. Referred to the committee on finance.

It provides that upon the obverse side or face of all the gold and silver coins there shall be an impression emblematic of liberty, together with an inscription of the word "Liberty," and the year of coinage. On the reverse side of the gold coins, except the gold dollar, and upon the trade dollar, there shall be a representation of an eagle, with the inscription "U. S. of America," and the denomination of the coin. The silver pieces shall bear like coins, except the trade dollar, are to bear upon their reverse a wreath, together with the denomination and the inscription, "United States of America." The bill authorizes the director of the mint, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, to cause the motto "In God We Trust," to be inscribed on such of the coins as shall admit of this motto. It is next provided that the three-dollar gold pieces and the twenty-cent silver pieces shall not hereafter be coined; and the third section of the bill is as follows: "The device of the minor coins (i. e., the nickels) shall consist of such emblems and inscriptions as are proper to the republic of the United States, but plainly distinct from those on the gold and silver coins, and each minor coin shall express its proper date and value."

The Senate considered the motion submitted by defendant's counsel to postpone the trial until some convenient day in November next. The trial for impeachment was ordered to proceed.

Mr. Sherman, from the committee on finance, reported back the House joint resolution authorizing the secretary of the treasury to issue $10,000,000 of silver coin in exchange for legal tender notes, and said as it was to expedite and facilitate the execution of existing laws, he would ask to have it considered now. The committee reported but one amendment, which was to strike out the word "now," so that the resolution should read "the secretary of the treasury may issue silver coin in the treasury," instead of "silver coin now in the treasury."

HOUSE.

Mr. Cox (Dem.), of New York, has been appointed Speaker *pro. tem.*

$200,000 was appropriated for building the military posts in the Yellowstone region by the House, in committee of the whole, but was afterwards stricken out. The Army Appropriation bill as thus amended was passed.

A resolution was adopted that a commission, consisting of two non-residents of the District of Columbia and one resident thereof be appointed by the Speaker of the House, and two residents of the District and one non-resident be selected by the presiding officer of the Senate, is hereby appointed, whose duty it shall be, during the recess of Congress, to prepare a suitable form of government for the District of Columbia.

During a discussion on an appropriation for fireworks in Washington for the fourth of July, Mr. Chittenden (Ind.), of New York, called attention to the serious fact that, within a few years, seven hundred millions of dollars' worth of property—nearly half the national debt—had been burned up; and largely through the careless use of fireworks on the fourth of July.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill equalizing the bounties of soldiers, and was addressed by Mr. Thornburgh, of Tennessee, in favor of the bill. It allows to all enlisted men, soldiers, sailors and marines (including slaves and Indians), $8.33 for their period of the service between the twelfth